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GERMANY, WITH ARMIES IN FULL RETREAT, ACCEPTS WILSON'S TERMS!

ENEMY GIVING GROUND ON WHOLE WEST FRONT IN SWIFT RETIREMENT

British Are Only Mile From Douai; French Take La Fere, Are Near Laon And Hold All Of Chemin-des-Dames; Make Huge Advance In Champagne

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch says the British are within slightly more than one mile of Douai.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 12, 10 p.m.—The German retreat is becoming general and is extending successively to all the sectors between the Scarpe and the Meuse.

After their retreat between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the enemy has been forced to abandon his positions in Champagne on a front of 60 kilometers. The whole German front, which, in this region, was based on the valleys of the Suippe and the Arnes, is moving in the direction of the Aisne. General Gouraud's army on Friday forced the German army back to his intermediate line of defense along the valley of the Retourne, representing a considerable advance which attained ten kilometers at certain points. A great number of villages have been reoccupied by the French troops, which occupied Vouziers, 24 miles south-west of Sedan, today.

On Chemin-Des-Dames

In the region of Chemin-des-Dames, despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, the French and Italian troops have progressed and they now hold the important position of Chemin-des-Dames for more than half its length up to Ceray-en-Laonnois.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the British have made progress at a number of points. North of the River Sensee the salient of Douai is gradually being shortened and the British troops, which have taken Vitry-en-Artois, Drocourt and Fouquieres, are only a few kilometers from Douai.

In Servia the Allied troops continue to make progress and have reached the right bank of the River Morava and Saltchevitza Massif. The Servian cavalry has taken Cetnibotok. A great number of prisoners, including a German officer, have been captured in the recent fighting.

Retreat On Whole Front

From Lyons, October 13, 10 p.m.—The German retreat is extending on all parts of the front. The army commanded by General Gouraud on Saturday occupied Vouziers and also Vieil-Asfeld and Asfeld-la-Ville.

Between the Aisne and the Oise the enemy is evacuating the Laonnais district. The Forest of St. Gobain has been turned on the left flank. South of Laon General Mangin's army is within four kilometers of Laon. Between the Aisne and Craonne the French forces are approaching the great plain of Sissonne.

On the British front our Allies progressed on the line of the river La Selle. They are at the gates of Douai and are menacing Denain. Thus from the Scarpe to the Meuse the alternating offensives of Marshal Foch have forced the Germans to make a general retreat. Two new French departments have just been entirely liberated, the Pas-de-Calais and the Marne.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—Reuter's agency learns that the situation of the enemy at present is a very difficult one. The Hunding Line, his next line of retreat behind Laon, running roughly behind the River Serre and the River Sissonne, has been turned from the west, the British having advanced well to the rear of the right flank of this line. It is pretty certain that the enemy will evacuate the St. Gobain Massif almost immediately and he must straighten out his line between Lille and the Scarpe in the Douai sector.

The situation is very interesting and undoubtedly events will very soon take a very decided turn.

Withdrawal Is Rapid

London, October 10.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The enemy's withdrawal between St. Quentin and Cambrai yesterday was so rapid that our patrols were scarcely able to maintain touch with him. Yesterday evening this swift retirement seemed to be continuing on our right but the machine-gun resistance was stiffening on our left.

Our airmen [illegible] confusion among the German troops and transport moving eastwards from Le Cateau.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We resumed our advance at dawn on the whole battlefront and made rapid progress at all points, despite the efforts of the enemy's rearguard to hold us up. We are approaching the large woods eastward of Bohain and have entered Vaux-Andigny. Northward of that place we reached the general line of the river Selle from St. Souplet to the neighborhood of Solesmes and captured Le Cateau. Westward of Solesmes we captured Avesnes, Rieux and Thun-St.-Martin.

Westward of the Canal de l'Escaut we have taken Estrun.

Find Civilians In Towns

In the towns and villages captured today a number of civilians were found, including 2,500 at Caudry.

Southeastward of Lens we made further progress and captured Rouvroy.

Aviation.—Our low flying machines with bombs and machine-gun fire caused destruction and confusion in the columns of the retreating enemy.

We bombed the railway junctions at Mons, Valenciennes and Lille, securing direct hits on the permanent way.

A total of 33 tons of bombs was dropped.

German aeroplanes were active and considerable fighting took place. We brought down 21 German machines and drove down nine out of control. Nine British machines are missing.

Flying during the the night was impossible.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

The retirement of the enemy is so hurried that even the civilians have not been removed from the captured villages. Thus Clary was found full of inhabitants who greeted "Les Anglais" with such pent-up emotions that many a sturdy Tommy was well-nigh overwhelmed.

Try To Save Lille

The tendency of our progress is parallel to the Le Cateau road. Thus we are elongating our salient eastwards without a corresponding extension northwards. I believe that this is strategically deliberate and should be considered in conjunction with the situation around Lille. We

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THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

The long-awaited German evacuation has begun. It extends from the Scarpe to the Meuse. In the north the British are only a mile from Douai. From there down to the Somme the Allied armies are from one to five miles further east. La Fere has been captured by the French and from there straight to the Argonne the retirement is a general movement that has reached a depth of ten miles in places. The French are two and a half miles from Laon and have flanked the pivotal Gobain forests and heights. They hold the Chemin-des-Dames. In the Champagne they are on the line of the Retourne river and from there straight to Vouzieres an average gain of five miles on a front of twenty-five has been made. The retreat is proceeding.

ONE U.S. TRANSPORT SUNK BY TORPEDO; ONE LOST IN CRASH

Irish Steamer Filled With Passengers Sent Down By Submarine

1,200 LIVES LOST

Bitterness Aroused By German Atrocity While Making Peace Offensive

LIFEBOAT SHELLED

461 Americans Drowned On Ticonderoga, 400 Go Down After Collision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 12.—The s.s. Ticonderoga was torpedoed at 3:45 and sunk. It is feared that 461 lives were lost, including many American troops. The submarine shelled the boats causing many casualties.

American Troopships Collide

London, October 11.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

At eleven a.m. on the 6th the armed mercantile cruiser Otranto (12,124 tons; Orient S. M. Company, Limited) came into collision with s.s. Kashmir (8,841 tons; P. and O. S. N. Company). Both of them were carrying American troops. The weather was very bad and the two ships drifted apart and soon lost sight of each other.

The destroyer Mounsey was summoned by wireless and, by successful handling, took over twenty-seven officers, 239 crew, 300 United States military ratings and thirty French sailors and landed them at a port on the [illegible]

The Otranto drifted ashore on Islay and became a total wreck. Sixteen survivors were picked up on Islay.

The casualties, feared drowned, are as follows: 335 United States military ranks and ratings; 11 officers and eighty-five of the crew.

The Kashmir landed her troops at a port in Scotland without having lost a single man killed or injured.

Irish Packet Torpedoed

London, October 10.—The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's s.s. Leinster 2,645 tons has been torpedoed when on a voyage between Kingstown and Holyhead. It is stated that 400 lives have been lost.

London, October 11.—The s.s. Leinster with 650 passengers and a crew of 70 officers and men left Kingstown for Holyhead yesterday morning. The explosion of the torpedo almost cut off her bows and killed or drowned 20 of the staff of 22 post-office officials working in the bow. One of them was blown through the ship's side and subsequently picked up.

The vessel began to settle down. The captain attempted to return to harbor when a second torpedo struck the Leinster in the engine-room and tore away the cabins, after which she sank in a few minutes. A previous attempt made to launch boats had resulted in several being upset, the occupants being drowned. It is estimated that 200 persons were saved. These got off on rafts and were rescued by naval boats, many of them being injured. An incoming steamer picked up the S.O.S. signal and proceeded at full speed to the spot but was saw only wreckage.

Lady Phyllis Hamilton, daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, is missing. The captain of the vessel has been lost.

The sailings of these mail boats to England were altered only a few days ago to the day time for greater safety.

Indignation In Ireland

The bodies of the victims are being brought to Dublin in large numbers. There is deep indignation concerning the outrage in Ireland, which has suffered the first real blow from German barbarity.

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal traveled to Ireland on board the Leinster last Wednesday.

London, October 11.—Later accounts of the sinking of the Leinster

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Hammering All Along The Line

SECOND AMERICAN ARMY ORGANISED AND IN ACTION

Begins Operations With General Bullard In Command, Says Verdun Message

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from Verdun says the second American army has come into being and has begun operations. Major General Roust L. Bullard is commanding. The First American army was formed in August, Major General Hunter Liggett commanding. The group of American armies is under the command of General Pershing.

NEW BANK OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

New York Men Here To Arrange For Asia Banking Corporation Branch

Mr. W. C. Lane and Mr. Ralph Dawson, of New York, have arrived in Shanghai to conclude arrangements for the establishment here of the chief branch of the newly organised Asia Banking Corporation.

Mr. Dawson, who is one of the vice-presidents, is assistant secretary of the Guranty Trust Company of New York while Mr. Lane is a vice-president of the Guaranty Co.

The new corporation has a capital of G. $2,000,000 with a G.$500,000 surplus and head offices are in New York. It is planned to open branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostok and also in Japan and Russia.

SERVIA'S DEMANDS LIGHT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—The Servian Premier, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's agency, said that Servian needed a very slight rectification of her frontier to safeguard the railways from Rumania to Salonika, but Servia and the other Balkan States are willing to forgive the Bulgars for oppressing their peoples.

The Weather

Damp and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 78.8 and the minimum 50.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 75.4 and 49.3.

Liberty Bonds Jump!

Liberty Bond subscriptions for North China leaped to G.$1,182,200 yesterday when Shanghai banks sold bonds amounting to G.$75,900, Hankow reported G.$6,600 and Tientsin announced an increase of G.$70,000. Owing to lack of space, the full table will be published tomorrow.

FATE OF HOHENZOLLERNS IS BIG ISSUE IN GERMANY

Demand That Kaiser Abdicate Openly Made; Even Appears In Press

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—Hitherto there has been practically no comment in the German newspapers on President Wilson's reply to the German peace note but there are indications that President Wilson's query regarding who is really ruling Germany is forcing a big issue in Berlin.

It may be a mere coincidence that the rumors of the intending abdication of the Kaiser should synchronise with the summoning of the Council of German monarchs but, if the Emperor intends to abdicate, such a council would be an almost necessary preliminary.

The important and well informed organ of the Central Party, Germania, in this connection makes the significant observation that "nothing is more uncertain at this moment than the future of the House of Hapsburg—also of another House."

Herr Harden in an interview, speaks of the coming of "a new Germany which will do penance for its own wrongs but not for the sins of the few."

Comment in the Swedish press on President Wilson's reply expresses the hope that it will force an issue in Germany which will end in peace. The Swedish Socialist leader, Dr. Branting, dwells on the necessity of the new German Government facing the issue involved in President Wilson's query concerning who is really ruling Germany.

Zurich, October 13.—The Fraenkische Tagespost, a socialist newspaper published at Nuremburg, demands the abdication of the Kaiser. It says that the Nation is convinced that the responsibility for the present situation rests with the Kaiser, who is the last of the military monarchs. He does not appear to New Germany to be a fitting representative of the national unity which has suffered his rule. He has always demanded the greatest sacrifices from his subjects. He should now sacrifice himself if his abdication would obtain better terms of peace.

A CORRECTION

In Sunday's issue THE CHINA PRESS printed, on what it accepted as reliable authority, a statement to the effect that Mr. H. J. R. Grover had been arrested again and was being held by British authorities here under allegations of irregularities in his accounts. That statement was completely untrue. Mr. Grover is not in jail, has not been and no charges have been made against him. It was an error of the most regrettable kind and THE CHINA PRESS offers a complete apology. It has no desire to injure the reputation of a young man, least of all Mr. Grover, and it is a pity that it should have placed itself in the position of so doing. In the hope of removing any wrong impressions from the minds of its readers and making amends to Mr. Grover THE CHINA PRESS offers this apology.

AGREES TO 14 DEMANDS AND TO EVACUATION OF ALL OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Reply To President's Third Question Says Council And Majority Of Reichstag Approve Action; London Has Report Turkey And Austria Will Sue For Peace Anyway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—(By wireless). A German official communique states:

The German Government has replied to President Wilson:

"The German Government accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address on January 8 and his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into a discussion would be only to agree upon the practical details of the application of these terms.

"The German Government believes that the governments of the Powers associated with the United States also adopt the position laid down by President Wilson in his address.

"The German Government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice declares itself ready to comply with the President's propositions with regard to evacuation and suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation.

"The present German Government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step towards peace, has been formed by conference and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor is supported in all his actions by the will of this majority and speaks in the name of the German Government and people.

"(Signed) Solf."

FRENCH WANT GUARANTEES

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 13, 10 p.m.—The opinions expressed by the French papers, on the reply of the German Government to President Wilson's note, are almost all of the same tenor. They are best expressed in the following resume from the newspaper Paris Midi:

"Before transmitting to the Entente the solicitations of the enemy with a view to an armistice and peace, President Wilson asked for further and more precise explanations. The enemy government has replied to President Wilson asking if he is satisfied and if he is content with the explanations of the German Note. President Wilson will transmit the enemy's request to the Allied governments. If the Allied governments judge it opportune to reply they will deliberate amongst themselves, if they have not already done so. If their reply is in the affirmative, Marshal Foch will decide the military conditions of the armistice.

"Marshal Foch will not tolerate any subterfuges which will allow the Germans to take up their arms once they have laid them down. Marshal Foch is the master of the hour. He wields a double means of constraining the enemy—his strategy on the battlefield and the weight of his victories—in the course of the negotiations. It is necessary that Germany shall not only declare that she has been beaten in this war but that she shall be put in such a position as to render it impossible for her to start another war."

Turkey To Follow Bulgaria?

Lyons direct, October 13, 10 p.m.—A message from Amsterdam says that the Weser Zeitung, discussing the resignation of Talaat Pasha from the Turkish Ministry, prophesies that the same developments will take place in Constantinople as in Sofia. Turkey cannot carry on any longer.

She dreads a revolt of the Arabs; she sees herself betrayed by Bulgaria; she bleeds from a hundred wounds and the bridge which unites her to the Central Empires has collapsed. It will therefore scarcely be surprising if she capitulates. The Weser Zeitung adds: "Turkey will probably pursue this policy separating herself completely from us."

TURKEY ASKS FOR PEACE?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11, 7:35 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that there is reason to believe that Turkey has approached President Wilson with a view to peace.

London, October 11, 10:30 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns authoritatively that Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they may be compelled to take separate action if Germany, in concert with her Allies, is unable to come to terms with the Entente Powers.

Paris, October 13.—The newspapers emphasise the ambiguity of the German note. They declare that the German assurances of the democratisation of Germany are sheer trickery and affirm that the conditions for the suspension of hostilities must be dictated to Germany.

London Cheers Good News

London, October 13, 6:20 a.m.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's Note became known in London late yesterday evening through announcements from the stage in the theaters and on the screens in the cinemas. It was received with tremendous enthusiasm and the singing of the National Anthem, so prolonged that the performances in some cases were suspended.

The popular view was that the reply was equivalent to a complete surrender and the end of the war was only a matter of weeks.

The newspapers this morning unanimously doubt the sincerity of the German move. They declare that if the Germans think that all that now remains is to haggle over conditions at a conference they will be rudely disillusioned. The papers point out that the Allies have their points in addition to President Wilson's fourteen, which do not cover the manifold German crimes committed since President Wilson's points were enunciated or provide for the arraignment of the master-criminals who inspired organised atrocities. Nor do they refer to reparation for crimes at sea like the Leinster.

The papers do not believe that President Wilson will recommend the Entente to grant an armistice without solid guarantees to prevent Germany escaping the inevitable military disaster and their suggestions of terms prior to the suspension of hostilities include the occupation of Metz and the Rhine bridgeheads, the dismantling of the German fleet, the surrender of all submarines and a declaration that Germany's colonies will not be returned.

They all conclude: "Marshal Foch can be trusted to dictate terms which will not cheat the Allied armies of the fruits of their splendid victories."

Washington, October 13.—It is authoritively announced that the German Note, transmitted by wireless from Nauen, has been picked up and forwarded to Washington through official diplomatic channels. It seems on the face of it to be complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms.

Confer On Reply

London, October 13.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. A. Bonar Law are conferring with the Premier today on the German reply to President Wilson, which was received by the Foreign Office this morning from the British Minister at The Hague.

Rome, October 13.—Mr. Orlando, the Italian Premier, in an interview today declared "The enemy must not be allowed to snatch victory from us by craft. He must evacuate our territory and give definite guarantees. Only thus can the cause of peace be served."

German Press Opinion

Amsterdam, October 11.—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt answers President Wilson's question by saying that the Government and the Reichstag accepted without restriction President Wilson's entire program as a basis for peace, and the aim of further deliberations is to reach a compromise upon practical details. It declares that the evacuations demanded are not impossible, providing it is guaranteed

that Belgium shall not again become a theater of war.

The newspaper Germania believes that peace is dawning but declares that "Germany's possessions must be guaranteed to us."

The Berliner Tageblatt says that it must be made absolutely clear that the old and new authorities are agreed in every step taken.

The Vorwarts regards the prospects of peace as favorable but warns its readers against impatient expectations.

The Vossische Zeitung says that more was not expected. Both sides have adopted a more appropriate and business-like tone.

The Frankfurter Zeitung enquires if the evacuations demanded by President Wilson include the occupied territories in the east. It alleges that Poland has requested a continuance of the occupation and "doubtless the Baltic provinces will do the same."

With regard to the interview with Herr Erzberger mentioned in this morning's cables, in which he emphatically declares that militarism was for ever removed from Germany and had been supplanted by civilian control, it may be pointed out that Herr Erzberger and his associates consequently mus assume the direct responsibility for the "Leinster" crime and all similar ruthlessness in the future.

Bale, October 11.—The Frankfort Gazette states that Germany's reply to President Wilson has been drafted in principle and will probably be despatched on Saturday evening. It is believed that it adheres to President Wilson's demands.

Copenhagen, October 12.—A message from Berlin states that the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the answer to President Wilson's note is finished and will be handed to Switzerland tomorrow and simultaneously published, the journal understands that the answer makes far-reaching advances and it is hoped that discussions between Germany and President Wilson will result in a durable peace for the whole world.

Hungarian Premier Resigns

Bale, October 11.—A message from Vienna states that Dr. Wekerle, the Premier of Hungary, has resigned.

A telegram received in London today states that a neutral from Germany declares that Prince Max's peace offer was made in spite of the opposition of the Kaiser, who was expected to abdicate on the 12th.

This report is entirely unconfirmed officially.

German Sovereigns Summoned

London, October 11.—A telegram from Amsterdam states that it is announced in Cologne that the Kaiser has summoned to Berlin this week-end all the sovereigns of the German federal states to a Crown Council before replying to President Wilson's note.

Such a conference is unique in the history of Germany.

Erzberger Makes Statement

London, October 12.—A German official wireless message states that Herr Erzberger in an interview said that the first steps taken by the new government had been to subordinate the military power to civil control. The Minister of War, General von Stein, and two commanding generals who were considered to embody militarism had been removed, commanding generals in the interior of Germany had been ordered to submit their decisions to the local civil authorities and militarism in Germany had been ended for ever.

Amsterdam, October 10.—A message from Berlin states that the Wolff Bureau, commenting on President Wilson's reply, announces that the government is carefully considering the further declarations which are now necessary. It states that the reply to President Wilson's final question has already been furnished in the speech made by the President of the Reichstag on the 5th, in which he declared that the Reichstag and the German nation approved the peace offer and made it as their own.

Washington, October 10.—In the course of a spirited discussion in the Senate, Senator Lodge the Republican leader, declared that some sort of reparation should be arranged before an armistice is granted. Germany in retreating burned countless villages and towns, besides taking hundreds of persons into slavery, only to return them after they had been infected with disease. For such things, as well as the loss of American ships and lives, reparation should be made. The best diplomats were the Allied armies.

Strikes During War Forbidden In Canada

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, October 13.—An Order in Council forbids strikes and lock-outs in essential industries in wartime under severe penalties.

INQUIRY OPENED INTO KIANGKWAN SINKING

Admiralty Court Hearing Claims And Counter-claims Resulting From Collision

The story of the collision between the China Merchants' Navigation Company river steamer Kiangkwan and the Chinese cruiser Chutsai at Hankow April 25 was told yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Lawrence B. Ridgley, passenger on the ill-fated Kiangkwan, Capt. Vincent O'Kane of the Standard Oil motor launch Mei Nan and Mr. E. J. Harrs, installation manager for the Standard Oil Company at Hankow, at the Chinese Admiralty Court, hearing evidence into the circumstances attending the collision.

The Chutsai made no effort to save any of the Kiangkwan passengers, the Rev. Ridgley said, after he had given a vivid account of the events prior to the collision, the crash and the events following. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. G. D. Musso, who appeared for the Hupeh Government, but his story would not be altered.

The inquiry is being held at Lunghua and a full admiralty court is sitting. Vice-Admiral Lan Chienchu, Chief of the Admiralty, is acting as Chief Justice.

Declarations and counter claims were filed yesterday and the three witnesses were heard because they desired to leave for Hankow today.

The court will act on the allegations of both the China Merchants' Navigation Company and the Hupeh Government, the latter filing a plea yesterday for Taels 158,350 for damages caused to the Chutsai.

Messrs. Macleod and White-Cooper, appearing for the steamship company, charge that the Chutsai neglected to take precautions to avoid the collision in due time, failed to render assistance to the disabled Kiangkwan or the passengers, that the helm was improperly ported and that the commander of the Chutsai neglected to establish a proper watch.

In the answer and counter claim, Mr. Musso, for the Hupeh Government, owners of the Chutsai, asked for damages, said that the Chutsai was proceeding at full speed astern at the time of the crash and therefore took due precautions, alleged improper navigation on the part of the Kiangkwan's officers and charged the navigator with failure to keep to the starboard so that the collision might have been avoided. The Chutsai had a pilot on board, according to the Government declaration.

Mr. J. G. Priestwood appears for the Military Commander of the Chutsai, Mr. Chao Tsing-yuen; Mr. Earl B. Rose, of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose will later put in an appearance for the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the American, French, British and Danish Consulates-General watched the proceedings. Messrs. R. P. Tenney, D. Rhein, E. A. H. Sly and P. M. Gjersing represent the respective Consulates-General.

Captain O'Kane and Mr. Harrs were allowed to testify prior to the opening of the case by the China Merchants' attorneys. The witnesses saw the two ships together and later went to the assistance of the passengers. They said they heard no shots, told of the relative positions of the steamer and cruiser and stated that the upper structure of the Kiangkwan had been separated from the hulk. Capt. O'Kane thought that the ship could not have been in very good condition "when the hulk and upper structure parted." He saw one life buoy which was "not at all in order."

Witness said that because of the point near the scene of the collision, the master of the Kiangkwan should have allowed the Chutsai to pass the point before attempting to proceed.

Mr. Harrs corroborated Capt. O'Kane and testified that 82 were rescued by the motor vessel from which he saw the wreck. "A ship going down river has the right of way and the upgoing ship hugs the shore," he said and when cross-examined by Mr. Macleod said that the rule was generally followed by mariners.

Judge Advocate Shu asked: "Did the Chutsai save lives?" Witness answered that he did not know.

Mr. Macleod then opened for the steamship company and called Mr. Ridgley. The latter testified that when he saw the collision was imminent the Kiangkwan went toward the shore. As the steamer went over to port he expected to see the Chutsai turn in the opposite direction, but it too ported, he said and then came the crash.

Witness donned a life belt and stepped off into the water when the steamer began to sink. He tried to swim toward the Chutsai but the current was too strong and was later taken aboard a launch which picked up other survivors. He saw no offers of assistance from the crew of the Chutsai. His life belt was in good order.

Witness was cross-examined at length but his story remained the same. There were several lively passenges-at-arms between Mr. Musso and Rev. Mr. Ridgely with the honors going to the witness.

The case will be resumed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Zan Tsok-sz yelled immediately she felt the jerk at her ears and as there happpened to be a C. P. C. awake just around the corner Waung Li-sung had hardly got under way before he was all tangled up in the meshes of the law. But there wasn't an earring to be seen about him.

Mme. Zan was positive, however, that Waung was the man who had wrenched off her jewelry so he was taken to the station for a more thorough overhauling, protesting all the way that he was outrageously wronged and tearing whole branches out of the family tree of his escort. When they stripped him at the station and found the earrings tucked away in the toe of one of his shoes the prisoner became suddenly docile. He didn't have a word more to say.

But the earrings were not the only thing the search disclosed. A police whistle was found in one of his pockets. It appeared that Waung had a well developed plan of action for his raids on unsuspecting pedestrians. Having snatched somebody's valuables and when the hue and cry was raised he would produce the whistle and turn loose a few crowd-fetching blasts. Then he would fade quietly into an alleyway, unnoticed in the excitement. Waung's ingenuity earned him three years residence as a non-paying guest of the Municipality. Subsequently he will not be a resident of these parts.

What Was The Tune?

Causing an obstruction on the Markham Road was the charge which Li Pau-tsung was brought up to face in the Mixed Court yesterday.

"Sure it was not only the sidewalk in front of his place that was obstructed, but the whole of the roadway too," said the Constable who had taken Li in tow.

"What was the nature of the obstruction?" inquired the Court.

"People," said the C. P. C. "Masses, hordes, legions, knots and wads of persons. You would have thought his shop was the pay-off window for a favorite at Kiangwan."

The cause of the coagulation, it appeared, was a gramophone, but Li could not see where he was to blame for the congestion.

"The crowd was outside," he argued. "I was playing the gramophone, but it was inside the shop."

Li was cautioned about blocking the traffic and dismissed and got away before any live young music dealers with advertising ideas could get around to find out the name of the record he was unreeling.

Too Much Ballast

Coming down the Broadway, Phan Hyui-chiu gave one the impression of an Allied hospital ship in the restricted zone. He was down at the bows, had a bad list starboard and was steering a most hysterical sort of course.

Chinese Police Constable 1195 noticed Phan's distress and cruised over to inquire who had done the torpedoing. Phan rolled slowly over to an even keel, but not quite carefully enough. A dull clanking sound came to the ear of the C. P. C., as of loose metal cargo in the hold of a tossing craft. The officer made soundings with his nightstick and confirmed the first whisperings of suspicion. Phan had his clothes full of ballast in the shape of iron bars. From his expression it was plain that the bars belonged to someone else. This he admitted in Court. But he didn't know whose they were. He had stolen them from a place in Pootung, he said, and didn't remember the address.

There being no complainant to press the case Phan was only exiled from Shanghai.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 12.—General Alexieff has died at Ekaterinoslav.

BRITAIN THREATENS PRISONER REPRISALS

Takes Steps To Force Humane Treatment On Germany's Refusal To Exchange

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—The Press Bureau issues a statement from the Inter-Departmental Committee on prisoners of war announcing the receipt of a refusal by Germany to ratify the Anglo-German prisoners agreement unless guarantees are given against the deportation or internment of the Germans in China.

The statement proceeds to say that the Government is determined to take drastic steps to end the continued maltreatment of British prisoners of war behind the lines, in the salt mines and elsewhere. They accordingly demand that Germany redress these grievances, particularly, in the first instance, to remove immediately all prisoners not fewer than thirty kilometers behind the firing line; secondly, to afford proper and humane treatment to prisoners in occupied territories and elsewhere; thirdly, to permit representatives from the Netherlands Government to inspect the occupied territory behind the lines with a view of ascertaining if the grievances are redressed; fourthly, to undertake that no prisoner henceforth will be employed in the salt mines; and, fifthly, to carry out the articles of the recent agreement made at The Hague containing a humane code governing the treatment of prisoners.

Germany has been notified that unless within four weeks' time these requirements are accepted and Great Britain is satisfied by neutral reports that the necessary action has been taken, Great Britain will, in concert with the Allies, take such reprisals as may be deemed necessary to compel Germany to treat prisoners in accordance with international law and the practice of civilised nations. In any case Great Britain will hold Germany responsible for unlawful and inhuman treatment of prisoners and will take all steps in their power to ensure that the persons responsible for these outrages shall be punished. The nature of further reprisals which may be taken will be considered in consultation with the Allies.

Steps are also being taken to secure better treatment of prisoners in Turkish hands. Instructions have been sent to General Sir Edmund Allenby that in the event of an armistice being made with Turkey the immediate and unconditional return of prisoners should be required.

Allied Ministers Hold Conference In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—Press bureau. The Premier, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Robert Cecil with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff have returned from a conference in France with M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, M. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and the Allied naval and military advisers.

RAIDS ON ITALIAN FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 11.—An Italian official communique reports:

We, with the French and British troops, this morning carried out seven vigorous coups-de-main, penetrating deeply into the enemy's trenches at Canova, Ava, on Sisemol, on the right of Frenzela Valley, on Sasso Rosso and at the end of the valley of the Brenta, inflicting heavy losses and taking upwards of 400 prisoners.

British Commission To Examine Question Of Gold Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—Press Bureau. The Treasury has appointed a committee consisting of Lord Inchcape, Sir Thomas Elliott, Master of the Mint, Sir Charles Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mr. W. H. Goschen to consider the effect of the war upon the gold production of the Empire and particularly the treatment of law-grade ores and how generally to stimulate the production of gold.

METZ-VALENCIENNES ROAD IS THREATENED

Allies Nearing It In Two Places, General March Says

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 12.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, in his review of military operations, said:

"On Wednesday fresh American forces attacked east of the Meuse and advanced one half mile on a front of four miles, clearing the right flank of the main American advance. Here, as at Le Cateau, an advance of ten miles would sever the Metz-Valenciennes railroad.

"The largest bombing expedition was on Wednesday on a thin sector when 32 tons of bombs were dropped on cantonments near Danvillers.

"In the north the British advanced along the Escaut 12 miles from Valenciennes. The enemy communications are threatened and they are beginning to withdraw. From Lene to the Scarpe the British on Wednesday advanced a half-mile on a ten mile front.

"Between Argonne and the Meuse, on the American sector, there is stiff fighting for local points of advantage and pockets in the line.

"Constant pressure on many points on the line is keeping the enemy's retreating forces continually in action and preventing adequate periods of rest for exhausted divisions."

Obituary

Mrs. Mary M. Fitch

The news of the death of Mrs. Mary M. Fitch, wife of the Rev. George F. Fitch, at Kuling Saturday afternoon was received as a great shock to her many friends here. Mrs. Fitch had been in declining health and passed away with severe pneumonia. She was 70 years old.

Mrs. Fitch came out to China in 1870 with the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, accompanying her husband. The work she carried on during the last half century had been unique. In her missionary work, she won individual and intimate response. In literally work she wrote a number of useful and interesting books both in English and Chinese. She was chief editor of the "Women's Work in the Far East." She also served on the Committee of the Door of Hope at Shanghai. She worked in Soochow, Ningpo and Shanghai besides a number of other important cities. All of her children are engaged in Christian work in China.

General Ludendorff Is Called To Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 11.—General von Ludendorff today was summoned to Berlin.

ALLIES MAKE PLAIN GOLD-NOTE PROTEST

Tell Waichiaopu Directly They Object To Proposed New Currency

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, October 14.—The French Minister on Saturday informed the Waichiaopu that while the Allies were glad to know that the gold-note scheme did not conflict with the Currency Loan, which they therefore considered quite unprejudiced by the gold-note scheme, the Chinese Government must understand that the Allies strongly objected to the scheme. He wished to make that point clear.

A meeting of the Diplomats was held this afternoon, after which a further joint protest will probably be lodged at an early date.

Coal Production In U. S. Breaks Record

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 12.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—More coal was mined from April 1 to September 28 than in any half year period in the history of the American coal industry. The bituminous tonnage was 311,213,000, a twelve percent increase over the same period last year. The anthracite tonnage was 51,651,000, an increase of 2.1 percent.

AMERICAN RELIEF SHIP ARRIVES AT ARCHANGEL

Has Food And Supplies For Destitute Russians As Well As Allied Troops

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, October 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The American Red Cross has announced the arrival at Archangel of an American relief-ship from an American port with 4,600 tons of food, drugs and supplies for Allied soldiers and destitute civilians of Northern Russia. The cargo is valued at a million and a half dollars which is the amount originally appropriated by the Red Cross for Northern Russia.

Major C. S. Williams, formerly on the Red Cross Commission in Rumania, is in charge of the party on board the ship. Efforts will be made by the commission for the relief of Russian soldiers being returned from German prison camps at a rate of fifteen thousand weekly. The condition of these is said to be distressing, reports indicating that ninety percent are tubercular.

MANUFACTURES CUT IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 12.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Industries Board, in a program of conservation of materials announced the curtailment of manufacture of non-essential articles for the remaining four months of the year as follows:

Pocket knives to 70 percent; bicycles and motor cycles, 75 percent; clocks and watches, 70 percent; boilers and radiators, 40 percent.

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Case Against Mr. Ellis Ezra May Be Concluded Today

Meifoo Proceedings Expected to Be Finished In Supreme Court; Charge Against Mr. J. I. Ezra Withdrawn

Another of the series of legal repercussions arising out of the recent baseball scandal began yesterday in the British Supreme Court when the case against Mr. Ellis Ezra and Mr. Judah I. Ezra for alleged bribery and conspiracy in connection with the taking and sinking of the Standard Oil launch Meifoo IV came to trial. The charge against the second defendant was withdrawn.

The wide local interest which the case has aroused was evident from the filled court rooms at both morning and afternoon sessions.

When the proceedings were finished for the day the Crown Advocate, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, announced that he had but one more witness to call and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, of Hongkong, who, with Mr. R. F. C. Master, is appearing for the defense, stated that he believed the case could be finished today.

The hearing was before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Mr. Sterling Fessenden appeared with the Crown Advocate in the prosecution.

Case Against J. I. Ezra Dismissed

When the case was called Mr. Wilkinson announced the abandonment of the prosecution against Mr. J. I. Ezra and stated that this necessitated an alteration in the charge against Mr. Ellis Ezra. The court announced to Mr. Judah Ezra that he might leave the dock and Mr. Wilkinson then read the amended charge against his brother, as follows:

That defendant Ellis Ezra on September 10, 1918, did conspire with a Chinese go-between and others whose names are to the prosecution unknown to unlawfully and corruptly give or offer to one Zung Laohung, a servant of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the sum of Mex. $200 as an inducement or reward for permitting him to make use of the launch Meifoo No. IV, the property of the Standard Oil Company, for their own purpose, contrary to statute 6, Edward VII, chap. 34, section 1.

Mr. Ezra pleaded not guilty to the first charge and also to the second, which alleges conspiracy to deprive the Standard Oil Company of possession of their launch.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the accused having pleaded, was entitled to leave the court, the charge being a misdemeanor, and that it was not necessary for him to remain in the dock. This was not sustained by the court, owing the the seriousness of the charge, but Sir Havilland stated that if later it should seem necessary for the defendant's interests and in order that things might be properly put before the court the application might be renewed.

Two Jurors Challenged

The jury was then empanelled. The defence challenged two jurymen, Mr. F. H. Forde and Mr. F. C. Reynolds and the following were accepted and sworn: Messrs. F. B. Pitcairn, P. A. H. Chambers, C. Hill, T. Cock and L. McIntyre.

Opening for the prosecution Mr. Wilkinson said that the accused stood charged with two offenses, which were different ways really of describing the same facts, and he proposed to take both charges together. The defendant was accused of violating a section of the Parliamentary act for the better prevention of corruption and also with conspiring to violate the statute. The conspiracy charge was brought because it made the violation of the act more serious.

The Crown Advocate then sketched the story of the events leading up to the sinking of the Meifoo—which occurred in the early morning of September 11—from the time of the first fruitless effort to locate Mr. Eugene Ch'en on the steamship China to the time when the launch hit the breakwater at Woosung, a story made familiar at the preliminary hearing in the British lower court. Mr. Wilkinson made the points that the Standard Oil Company never hired out their boats and took precautions to see that the laodahs did not use them for other than company business. The launch was not of the kind to be mistaken for one plied by Chinese for hire and, moreover, evidence would be introduced to show that there was no licensed Chinese owned launches plying in the harbor limits. Taking up the matter of the $200 promised to the laodah, Mr. Wilkinson said that a cumshaw of this amount would not be given to a man like the boatman unless to induce him to do something he ought not to do and the promisers must have been perfectly aware that he would not go unless some such promise was made. It would be heard that the laodah thoroughly understood it was a bribe.

It was an unfortunate fact that the launch was wrecked but it was not for this fact that Mr. Ezra was being tried. The offense against the prevention of corruption act would have been as great had the launch not been wrecked. The jury would be told that Mr. Ezra had no idea of this statute—in fact that Shanghai was such a curious place that such an act could not be applied here—but everyone was supposed to know the law and if Mr. Ezra thought he had perfect liberty to pay a $200 cumshaw to get what he wanted, it was all the more reason this prosecution should be brought.

Mr. Sprague Is Called

Mr. W. C. Sprague, manager of the Standard Oil Co., was the first witness called. He gave some particulars regarding the Meifoo IV and stated that he had never given consent for her to be used. Since his connection with the company here, some ten years, the company, to the best of his knowledge, had never hired out a launch. All precautions were taken to check and watch the laodahs.

Mr. Sprague told of the distinguishing marks on the Meifoo, consisting of her name above the sheer line on both bows, a white "S" on the stack and large painted signs of the Socony trade mark on each side of the pilot house. A Standard Oil launch lying at the Canton Road jetty could easily be distinguished as such from the Bund in the evening.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Jenkin the witness stated that so far as he knew the launch was not taken by Ezra in the face of a direct refusal. Mr. Jenkin explained that the reason for the question was that there had been such an impression abroad following the wreck.

Mr. Jenkin asked if Mr. Sprague agreed with the Crown Advocate that if there had been no wreck there might have been no prosecution. In that case, Mr. Sprague said, he might not have heard of the taking of the launch. Mr. Jenkin pressed the question whether, wreck or no wreck, the present proceedings would have been taken and the witness replied that he thought he would have been inclined to take action.

"Criminal action?" asked the barrister.

"That is all I could take," said Mr. Sprague.

"This action—criminal action?"

"Some action for punishment," replied the witness.

Mr. Jenkin asked if, after the proceedings were taken, there had arisen the possibility of not taking proceedings provided Mr. Ezra paid for the damages and made a substantial donation to Red Cross funds. Mr. Sprague said that he had considered it and decided that this would not be enough. He had not heard that this had reached the other side nor that it had been put up to Mr. Ezra and that he had refused to give a cent.

Replying to another question Mr. Sprague said he could not give any specific instance where a laodah had made improper use of a boat, though it was possible this had been done.

Sergt. Woodfield Testifies

Sergt. William C. Woodfield, detailed to serve the warrant on Mr. Eugene Ch'en, told of the return on the tender Alexandra after the first unsuccessful trip to the China in the afternoon. He said the tender returned about 10 p.m. and he promised to make a further effort to serve the paper if a launch could be secured in half an hour. He went to the Masonic Club and about half an hour later was taken in a motor by Mr. Gensburger to a jetty on the French Bund. Both Mr. Ezras, Mr. Richard Hope and Mr. Krisel were there and there was a small launch for securing which arrangements had partly been made. He thought the price arranged was $150 though the Chinese laodah was demanding $200. Somebody went to get the money and after his return the amount agreed on was passed to the Chinese who was acting as go-between. There was some delay and a big built Chinese appeared and said that they could not take the launch without the owner's consent. The party was about to leave when some Chinese ran along the Bund shouting "Meifoo can catch; can catch Meifoo."

The whole party then went to the Nanking Road jetty. When the witness arrived he saw a small motor boat and Mr. Ellis Ezra was negotiating with a laodah. The laodah raised several objections, among them that there was not enough gasoline in the boat. Eventually he flatly refused to go. Then several more Chinese came up to Mr. Ellis Ezra and he called to the party that they had a launch. They went to the Canton Road jetty and the launch was there. He and Mr. Hope and Mr. Krisel went immediately aboard. He heard the sum of $200 demanded. On the way to Woosung an additional $50 was asked. The boat struck the breakwater at about 1:40 a.m.

The witness said he knew it was a Standard Oil launch when he saw it at the jetty. The laodah had said nothing about the owners of the boat nor about getting permission.

Under cross-examination Sergt. Woodfield said that the Chinese undoubtedly knew he was a police officer and he presumed it likely that the news had gone all along the Bund that a police officer wanted a launch, so much so that people came clear from the Nanking Road jetty to the jetty at Frenchtown to tell about having a launch. He said he was not a party to any conversation in which it was said that Mr. Sprague was a friend of the party and it was all right. He considered that the object throughout was to hire a launch, he saw nothing wrong about anything and he gathered that the rest of the party felt the same way. He had been present on an occasion several years ago when a foreign owned launch was hired.

Sergt. Woodfield's cross-examination was finished at the afternoon session.

But two questions were put to Mr. L. Antoncich, Assistant Harbor Master, who was next in the witness box.

"Are there any Chinese owned launches licensed by the Maritime Customs for hire within the harbor limits of Shanghai?" asked Mr. Wilkinson.

"No," replied the witness.

"You're not prepared to say it is impossible to hire a launch in Shanghai, are you?" was Mr. Jenkin's query for the defense, the witness again replying in the negative.

Mr. Krisel Called

The next witness called was Mr. A. Krisel, who was examined by Mr. Fessenden. He gave testimony of a nature to the police officer's regarding the negotiations to secure a boat. He did not know the boat secured was a Standard Oil boat until after she struck. At the jetty it was crowded with launches and he did not see the boat's name or insignia. It was a very dark night. It had not occurred to him to inquire who was the owner of the launch but if he had known it was a Standard Oil craft he would have called up Captain Eisler and asked permission to use it before allowing the party to depart.

On the morning of the wreck he had called up Mr. Ellis Ezra from Woosung and told him to notify the Standard Oil Co. and tell them to send a tug down without delay as the Meifoo might still be saved. Under cross-examination on the matter of the alleged offer to settle the affair Mr. Krisel said that he first heard of the possibility from Mr. Ezra and afterward, through Mr. Fessenden, heard that Mr. Sprague was willing not to prosecute providing the damage was paid and a substantial donation made to the Red Cross. On his advice Mr. Ezra refused the offer. Mr. Fessenden challenged the statement that he had made a direct offer and said he had only offered to carry such an offer, if made, to Mr. Sprague.

The testimony given by the laodah of the Meifoo, Zung Lao-hung, was largely contradictory to that of Mr. Krisel and the other witnesses. He repeated his former statements that his only reason for consenting to make the trip was the party's insistence that they were friends of Mr. Sprague and his fear that a refusal would mean a reprimand from his taipan. He denied that there were any other launches at the Canton Road jetty or that he intended to abscond following the wreck. He denied that he had offered the boat for hire and said that the foreigners came aboard and woke him up.

The case was continued until this morning.

GERMAN FORCE OPPOSES SERVIANS SOUTH OF NISH

Fails To Prevent Gallant Little Army's Progress And Leaves Prisoners Behind

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 11.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

The Allies continued their progress northwards.

South of Nish the Servians are in contact with big German forces, including units of the Allied Corps. After heavy fighting the Servians reached the river Toplica, fifteen kilometers south of Nish, capturing prisoners and three guns.

The French forces occupied Pristina and advanced far beyond in pursuit of the enemy, who is fleeing towards the Mitrovitza.

In Albania the Austrians are retreating rapidly, closely followed by our forces.

Paris, October 9.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

The Franco-Servian forces, continuing their successful advance, have reached Lakochtotza and Svotilei.

London, October 11.—Press Bureau. The Servian headquarters staff state that during the evacuation of Servia the Bulgars carried off cattle and other property contrary to the stipulations of the armistice.

When quitting Ochrida the Bulgars removed 5,000 Servian prisoners whom they ill-treated or murdered, leaving their bodies by the roadside. Escaped prisoners state that only 2,000 of those prisoners crossed the Bulgarian frontier.

A Servian official communique reports

We have reached the Liptovitza-Kossantchich line, ten miles north of Leskovatz.

Our prisoners exceed 3,000 and we have taken five more guns.

A Servian official communique reports:

Despite the strong resistance we have reached the right bank of the river Totlitza and the Massif of Selitchevitza on the right bank of the river Morava.

The French cavalry has advanced as far as Babovchnitza.

Our cavalry has occupied Zitnipotok.

We have taken many prisoners and three field-guns.

An Austrian official communique reports:

We evacuated Prezren and Pristina.

On the heights northward of Leskovac the Germans engaged with the Servians

Behind the front of our army frequent engagements are occurring with enemy bands.

London, October 10.—A Greek official communique reports:

In East Macedonia we reached Kavala, which is in a lamentable condition owing to the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians.

Amsterdam, October 11.—A message from Sofia states that General Jekoff, the Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, who was receiving medical treatment in Vienna, has been recalled to Sofia.

Japanese Attache In Washington Dead

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, October 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Lieutenant Colonel Seigi Tanikama, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy, died of pneumonia today in a New York hospital.

FUR EXCHANGE IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

St. Louis, Mo., October 12.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The International Fur Exchange sales total $4,800,000 in four days. The collections of pelts brought exceedingly high prices.

St. Louis, Mo., October 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The autumn auction of the International Fur Exchange closed after six days with sales amounting to $6,400,000. Approximately 3,500,000 pelts were sold. The Fur Exchange purchased $2,500,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS THROUGH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food, and diarrhoea—or perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the youngest infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Demonstrations from either Garage

The Shanghai Garage Company

SAMARA EVACUATED BY CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Rising Of Bolshevik Elements In Towns Causes Allied Withdrawal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—An official despatch from headquarters in North Russia dated the 6th reports:

The enemy strongly counter-attacked by river and land at Seletskaya, 170 miles from Archangel. We beat off the enemy, driving him up the river.

In the Shenkursk region, between the Archangel and Vologda railway and the northern Dvina, the enemy is still retiring, followed up by Russian and American troops.

On the Murmansk front the Allies, operating from Kandalaksha, on the White Sea, 180 miles south of Murmansk, drove the invading patrols across the Finnish frontier and cleared northern Karelia.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, October 12. — The Czecho-Slovak staff announces that Samara has been evacuated by their forces owing to a rising of the Bolshevik elements among the townsfolk.

The staff states that the Germans and Bolsheviki are carrying on a very energetic propaganda in Russia to the effect that the Allies have entered Siberia solely for the purpose of seizing the railways and coal-mines and not to help Russia. The results of this propaganda are spreading.

An international censorship has been established in Vladivostok, the Americans censoring English correspondence, the Czech-Slovaks Russian and the Japanese oriental texts.

Harbin, October 21.—General Horvath has issued the following declaration:

"The peculiarities of the rules existing in the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which are based on the agreement of the Chinese Government with the railway company, have frequently led to misunderstandings and have often been violated by the representatives of the Russian Administration and the troops who grew to consider the territory of the said railway Russia's property.

"For the same reason the chiefs of the Czech troops traveling on this railway, by issuing regulations intended for Russians, unwittingly offended the sovereign rights of Russia.

"In order to re-establish the previous agreement, the administration of the said railway is forced to issue special rules which somewhat contradict the above regulations.

"Regretting this I feel myself bound to declare that what has occurred is due to misunderstanding which by no means spoil our friendly relations with our old and trusty friend China or our Czecho-Slovak brothers, who have so valiantly served the cause of Russia by bravely opposing the Germans and Bolsheviki. I am likewise sure that this misunderstanding will not interfere with our future co-operation with the leaders of the Czech forces. I firmly trust Russia will never forget the days when the Czechs first stretched out a hand to help Russia and this fact is one more reason to join all Slavs in the closest friendship."

Harbin, October 12.—The Prime Minister of the Omsk Government, M. Vologodsky, has passed through Harbin on his return to Omsk.

NO CHANGE OF HEART IN GERMANY---BALFOUR

Brutes When War Began And Brutes Now, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—Speaking in London today, Mr. A. J. Balfour said that our enemies were attempting to change their constitution but appeared to have no notion that we wanted not so much a change in the German form of government as a change in the hearts by which that government is directed. Judging by their acts the Germans have not showed the least sign of an improved disposition.

"Brutes they were when the war began and, as far as we can judge, brutes they remain."

Mr. Balfour proceeded to denounce the torpedoing of the Irish packet-boat Leinster and the German cruelties to civilians and prisoners of war. He declared that German policy might be directed by a small caste but it was incredible that such crimes should be repeatedly committed if the German people did not approve of that policy.

Mr. Balfour added that it was difficult to measure epithets in connection with the crime of sinking the Leinster. The Leinster, crammed with men, women and children, was torpedoed without warning in broad daylight. She was carrying no military stores and serving no military end. It was pure barbarism, pure frightfulness.

Germany Preparing Greater U-Boat War

Unleashing More Submarines While It Makes A Bid For Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 13.—Sir Eric Geddes, speaking here yesterday, declared that in the midst of her peace offensive Germany is preparing an intensified submarine warfare, but the Allies are ready to meet it. His advice was not to be deluded by hopes of an early peace but to be prepared for two more years of war.

Since the beginning of the war the British navy had escorted over the seas about sixteen million men with a loss of less than one-thousandth part of a man in every hundred.

548 German Airplanes Lost In September

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—Press Bureau. 548 German aeroplanes were destroyed or disabled on the Western front during September and 59 balloons destroyed while 236 British machines were missing.

These figures exclude the heavy casualties inflicted by the Independent Air Force, and the British Coastals squadrons in their raids on Germany and Belgium.

London, October 10.—Press bureau. The Independent Air Forces, on the morning of the 9th heavily bombed Metz-Sablons railway station. A direct hit was made on two trains and 19 hits on workshops, sidings and railway lines. All our machines returned.

The Independent Air Force last night made heavy attacks on the railways at Mezieres, Metz-Sablons and Thionville, and the aerodromes at Frescaty and Morbange. Good results were observed at Mezieres and five direct hits made on the Metz-Sablons railway and caused a fire.

Two direct hits were observed on the railway at Thionville and four on Karlsruhe works. A total of 12½ tons of bombs was dropped.

We again made a heavy attack on Metz-Sablons today. Five direct hits were observed on the railway triangle and one on a bridge over the railway.

No machines are missing.

London, October 11.—Press Bureau. The Independent Air Force last night, despite mists, attacked the railways at Thionville, Metz-Sablons and Mezieres, the blast furnaces at Rombach and the aerodrome at Frescaty. All our machines returned.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 12.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from a correspondent with the American army says figures just compiled show 32 enemy balloons and airplanes were brought down by American anti-aircraft cannon and machine-guns since the beginning of the St. Mihiel offensive.

Another despatch said the first American aviation pursuit squadron completed its hundredth successive victory Thursday night with a "boche strafing raid," which netted six machines.

News Brevities

St. Patrick's Society will hold a smoking concert Thursday evening at 9 o'clock at the Palace Hotel for the purpose of devising means to respond to the special appeal of the British Red Cross Society on behalf of the British wounded.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Janet B. Taylor, youngest daughter of the late George B. Taylor of Shanghai, to Mr. T. L. Jackson of Bangkok, Siam.

* * *

A concert will be held at the Union Church Hall tomorrow afternoon in aid of war funds. Tea will be served between 4 and 5 o'clock and the program, consisting of songs, violin solos and selections on the piano will begin at 5 o'clock. Admission will be one dollar. Among the artists who will be on the program are Miss M. Jansen, Mrs. Armistead, Mrs. G. F. Ashley and Miss McConnell.

Christmas Presents For Shanghai Soldiers

Christmas gifts will be sent from here to Shanghai men serving at the various fronts and contributions are asked from the general public in order that as many may be sent this year as were despatched a year ago.

Mrs. Trenchard Davis, who bought and despatched the gifts last Christmas will look after the presents if she is in England and arrangements have been made with Mr. Wilcox of the China Association to carry on the work if Mrs. Trenchard Davis is not in England.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Craddock, Hon. Treasurer, Shanghai Volunteer Christmas Gift Fund, 40 Route de Say Zoong.

1,200 Lives Lost In Ship Disasters

(Continued from Page 1)

ter state that the scene was indescribable. The sea was filled with a struggling mass of men, women and children, some clinging to rafts and others scrambling into boats but most of them disappeared after a grim struggle for life.

The second torpedo blew to fragments a boat and its seventy occupants which was hanging at the davits. This awful smash shattered the whole ship which was not so much sunk as blown into the air.

The King has telegraphed to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Field Marshal Viscount French, saying that he has been appalled to hear of the Leinster and requesting news.

Field Marshal Viscount French has replied conveying the warmest thanks of the Irish people for His Majesty's sympathy. He gives details of the disaster in which he mentions that there are 193 survivors out of the 790 persons on board.

Field Marshal Viscount French in a message to the Irish people sympathising with those who have suffered bereavement through the sinking of the Leinster, says that he feels certain that Irishmen of all shades of opinion will help to bring swift retribution to people capable of such barbarous methods of warfare.

Otranto Disaster Described

London, October 12.—Survivors of the ill-fated Otranto who have arrived in London state that there was a fog and gale at the time of the collision. A wave flung the Kashmir on top of the Otranto, which was swept by terrific seas. The men paraded with the greatest steadfastness, though the ship was listing heavily. The boats were ordered to be lowered but were crushed to matchwood but served as fenders when the destroyer appeared.

The survivors were loud in their praise of the skill and heroism of the destroyer, which raced eight times alongside the Otranto, now high above, now deep below her. As the waves tossed her towards the Otranto the men were ordered to jump. Some did so safely while others were crushed to death between the destroyer and the steamer or killed by their fall on the deck of the destroyer while many were badly injured. Others were swimming for a long time before they were rescued by the destroyer.

Even then the fate of the 400 men on board the destroyer was uncertain for she was leaking. The pumps were got going, they were knee-deep in water and lashed to guns and fittings but she fought the seas for seven or eight hours and safely reached port.

A naval officer who was rescued from the Otranto said that he was asleep at time of the collision and only heard of it two hours later when the ship was breaking up and the destroyer had departed. He and a group of officers went to the afterpart of the vessel while many men took to the water and clung to rafts and wreckage. Finally the deck collapsed above the officers, who took to the water, except the Captain and two or three others. The narrator and others when washed up on Islay were choked with sand and unconscious and most of them bruised or injured by the waves. Many bodies have been buried in the sand, while 150 others are lying in Islay church waiting to be buried in graves dug on the shore.

About 100 cot cases, sufferers from influenza and pneumonia, on board the Otranto perished.

More Than 200 Victims In Hirano Maru Sinking

London, October 11.—It is stated that of the 250 persons on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru, of which 200 were passengers, there are only 28 survivors, including eleven passengers.

Captain Butler of the Shropshire Regiment said that the liner was torpedoed just before daybreak. He managed to reach the lower deck when the vessel plunged forward and the suction carried him down. He came to the surface amidst crowds of struggling human beings crying out heartrendingly for help.

The heavy seas quickly swept away those clinging to wreckage. Numbers of women and children perished as they were unable to reach the deck before the ship sank. Captain Butler was rescued ultimately by an American destroyer, which he states was fired on by a submarine when on its way to the rescue.

The American destroyer brought the survivors to Queenstown. The s.s. Hirano Maru was torpedoed without warning in the dead of night off the Irish coast. The survivors were picked up from the ocean, wearing life-belts, clinging to wreckage and planks and almost dead from exposure. A number of the crew were rescued but died on board the destroyer.

Most of the survivors were rescued in their night attire. The Chief Engineer was the only officer rescued as the third officer died on board the destroyer. Of the eleven passengers landed, three were British, seven Dutch and one Belgian. There was no time to launch the boats and those whose launching was attempted were smashed. Two European lady nurses, three Japanese ladies and seven children, who were in bed at the time of the explosion, perished. Many neutrals, including nine Dutchmen, were drowned.

The survivors pay a tribute to the wireless-operator, who did not leave his cabin till it was flooded and who was drowned.

Many bodies were mutilated and it is supposed that they were cut to pieces by the propellers.

M. Dupont, a Belgian first-class passenger and manager of a mine at Batanga, in Congo Free State, said that the torpedo struck the engine-room. The ship began to sink immediately. All the persons who had not been killed rushed to the boats, when another torpedo struck the s.s. Hirano Maru and she foundered. He was pitched into the water and found himself floating on a door on which were seven other passengers, including four Belgians. The weather was dreadful and all at times were swept off by the waves but managed to regain the door. Ultimately five of his companions were drowned.

Part of New U-Boat Campaign?

London, October 11.—It is believed that the torpedoing of the s.s. Leinster and the s.s. Hirano Maru is part of a new U-boat campaign launched about ten days ago, when renewed activity became apparent in various directions, notably on the routes used for the transport of American troops. It is reported that the new U-boats are much larger and heavier armed than previous ones.

All the papers are most indignant at the cold-blooded massacre due to the sinking of the s.s. Leinster. Committed at this juncture it is bound to defeat Germany's purpose for peace, for it proves that there is no real change in her government.

Sir Edward Carson writes demanding that the Government shall insist on the delivery of the Leinster assassins before receiving further notes.

The Daily Mail demands the delivery of every German submarine and merchantman as a condition of peace.

The Daily News calls for the punishment of the German criminals and says that to talk of peace at the present time is a nauseating mockery. It adds that the abdication of the Kaiser will not satisfy the Allies, for the responsibility of the criminals can not be cast off like a worn-out coat.

KING'S MESSAGE TO HAIG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—His Majesty the King in a message to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:

"The magnificent advance of the armies under your command, powerfully supported by our American comrades and opposed by a retreating but stubborn foe and against the most formidable defenses which human ingenuity and strength could devise, fills me with admiration, pride and gratitude. These sentiments will be shared by the people of the Empire. In their name, from my heart, I congratulate you and all ranks."

London, October 11.—The fact that the Premier was in Paris when he telegraphed his congratulations to Sir Douglas Haig accounts for the opening words of his message: "I have just heard from Marshal Foch."

It appears there was a dramatic moment at the meeting of the Versailles Council on Wednesday when Marshal Foch warmly congratulated Mr. Lloyd George on the splendid victory at Cambrai and paid a glowing tribute to British valor and generalship. Mr. Lloyd George immediately wrote a message of appreciation to Sir Douglas Haig.

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EVEN A DOLL RIPPED OPEN

Pershing's Officers Account Scrupulously For Every Article Temporarily Used

With the American Army in France, August 5.—The order had just come to move the division headquarters. The Germans, turning their backs on Paris, were retreating northward before the victorious French and American soldiers out of the salient which the Crown Prince had constructed as a base for his "victory drive," which was to engulf the French capital and win the war. They had just crossed the Vesle River, and the infantry operating from this division headquarters had got miles ahead, so far that the General and his staff had to move up closer to keep in better touch. And so when I reached division headquarters the order had just come to pack up and go forward.

The headquarters had been in one of the beautiful chateaux, whose grace four years of war had not blotted out and the magnificance of which could not die while even remnants of the structure remained. Maps and tables and chairs were packed up by the Americans, and loaded on trucks. Then orderlies swept the floors clean, carried out all scrap paper on the lawn and burned it and did everything to make the place spotless.

Then the Major in charge took from his pocket a large key and opened a room which had been sealed since the day the Americans arrived. At his direction soldiers took from that room costly furniture, China, silverware, and paintings and with minute care put them back where they had been found. As the headquarters outfit pulled out of the place it was in most excellent condition. No souvenirs had been taken away, no sacrilege committed, no looting perpetrated.

With the headquarters staff I went on the highway a distance of ten kilometers until we reached another chateau, the new headquarters. On the front door were chalked German names and insignia—the foe had quit the place two days before and he had used it for division headquarters.

Inside was the customary sight to be witnessed after the passage of the boche. Confusion and wreckage were everywhere. Empty wine bottles from the pillaged cellar of the handsome place and broken chinaware filled the dining room, broken because the Germans could not carry it away.

In the library big mirrors had been smashed by bullet holes, through the center of a glorious old clock a bayonet had been shoved, pillows and mattresses had been ripped open wantonly, a big knife had cut across a handsome oil portrait in the salon, women's finery had been dragged all over the place and muddied and torn. Ink had been thrown upon the wall of one room. Every bit of wanton damage that could be done had been perpetrated.

"It was the same thing in the last place we were in," said the Major.

He set his men to work cleaning and sweeping. One big room was set apart in which to store the things worth while which the Germans had left behind. The Major gave orders here and there to be careful and take precautions to harm nothing.

Two hours later the rooms which the American General needed had been set in order. The American staff got to work. For dinner the General found he would have to use some of the French tableware. A careful inventory was taken of each piece used, so that it would be returned properly.

As I was about to leave, the Major called me back to show me the nursery. There must have been four children before the war, for there were four little white bedsteads hand painted in dainty style. Sticking on the wall was a Teddy Bear through which a German bayonet had been thrust. The tender playthings of childhood had been broken and thrown about.

On the floor debris lay a foot thick. The closets and wardrobes had been emptied and what the Germans hadn't taken away had been destroyed. Handsome pictures had been taken from the walls and slammed down over corners of beds, on chairs, on anything that would smash them. A doll had been torn limb from limb.

An American doughboy was carefully collecting the ruins and stowing them so that the room could be used for the Major's office.

"Never mind, lad, said the Major, "let's not use this room. Lock the door. I'll get an office somewhere else."

Then turning to me, he said:

"I'd like to lay hands on the German who lived in that room. It's things like this that make me fear the war will end too soon—will end before are to teach the Huns better manners."

Disabled Soldiers Taught To Be Useful

At the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, the wounded American soldiers who are brought back from "over there" are taught to prepare themselves for future business life. One of the most important features of the Government's reconstruction policy is that no soldier disabled in line of duty shall be discharged from the service until he has been restored to usefulness, or as nearly so as the nature of his wounds will permit. The photo shows a soldier, who has lost an arm, learning to operate a typewriter. A special device is attached to his arm to shift the key.

Germany Must Pay With Its Colonies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—Lord Leverhulme, speaking yesterday at Trafalgar Square at the "Feed the Guns" demonstration, said that we are at the point in the war where our greatest strength is required. If Germany thought our money was exhausted she would never talk peace. Lord Leverhulme believed that when the Germans answered President Wilson they would say "Yes! but give us our colonies back." They would not be the first people who had asked for their stakes back when they had lost them. They staked their colonies on the issue of the war and lost them, and they had a ten to one chance of knowing that our colonies are ten or a hundred times more valuable than their little strips. They cannot have them back, not a single one.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS TODAY

The American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, wife of the Judge of the United States for China, will report on the annual convention of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. The executive board of the club will meet in the upper room at 3 o'clock.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.21	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.2	2.10
CHANGCHOW ...dep	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	8.06	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG. dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr	..	16.24		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	17.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.10		..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	21.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.29	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	14.0	16.16	1.00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	14.41	19.8	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	16.08	17.39	20.20	..06
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.26	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.0	..	7.00

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.35	14.40	16.20	18.10	9.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	2.2	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.56	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	2.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.35	8.05	10.40	13.20	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.35*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao.... dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou..... dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun .. dep.	6.15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.5	18.5	Hangchow..... dep.	7.2	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow..... dep.	6.47	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.57	11.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou..... arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao.... arr.	7.59	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

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WEATHER

Damp, misty, gloomy weather in our regions. Rough sea in the Pechili Bay and on the Pacific east of Luzon.

DEATH

FITCH.—On Saturday, October 12, 1918, at Kuling, Mrs. George Field Fitch, aged 70 years.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 15, 1918

Germany's Day Of Reckoning

FOR a considerable time prior to the war, it was customary for Germans to pledge one another's health with the toast of "Der Tag" "The Day." To the Teutonic mind that day of days appeared to have dawned in the fateful summer of 1914 when the dogs of war were unleashed by the German invasion of Belgium. A joyous shout went up in Germany that at last the finest military machine in Europe was in motion and proving its "murderous efficiency," a creed that had been preached by Germany's professors, pastors and politicians, jackals of the Prussian Junkers. France was to be politically and militarily annihilated in three months, then Russia was to be disposed of, after which Great Britain and the United States could be dealt with piecemeal. That was the German program. How little did Germany then foresee that in the present year of grace in which victory has been vouchsafed to the Allied arms she would be forced to go down on her knees begging the Allies for peace! How vastly different is the day that has now dawned for Germany from "Der Tag" that for nearly half a century had been so close to the German heart! It is a day of defeat and humiliation for Germany.

As each day passes, the messages received concerning the plight of the Germanic Powers assume a more arresting character. The *denouement* of Europe's war drama is being rapidly unfolded before our eyes. Day before yesterday a message was received from Berlin by the Trans-Oceanic Wireless to the effect that Germany has accepted *in toto* the terms of the Allied Powers as outlined from time to time by President Wilson and has also agreed to evacuate occupied territory, as insisted on by President Wilson. Although the message in question is somewhat incomplete there seems to be little doubt about its authenticity, and there also appears to be equally little doubt that Germany has come to the end of her resources. It was known, of course, that Germany would continue the war so long as she thought there was a chance of winning. But now Germany realises that defeat and ruin are staring her in the face for it is only an abiding consciousness of fast approaching disaster that could persuade her to accede to abandon her much vaunted "war map."

The German Government, if the Trans-Oceanic wire is accurate, accedes to the most vital condition laid down by President Wilson by averring that, in accord with the Austro-Hungarian Government, with the purpose of bringing about an armistice, the German Government declares itself ready to comply with the proposition of President Wilson in regard to evacuation.

Thus apparently the last loophole for subterfuge on the part of Germany has been destroyed by President Wilson. It may be that a vast political change is sweeping over Germany at the present moment and that we are witnessing at last the long smothered movement for the subordination of the military party to civil control, without which there can be no peace in Europe. If it is true, as reported, that Prince Max of Baden's peace overtures to the Allies were made despite the vigorous opposition of the Kaiser, then it certainly means that the control of affairs has passed, or is passing, out of the Kaiser's hands. The German people want peace, and they want it badly, and if they see that the Allies refuse to treat with the Kaiser or his lieutenants, it stands to reason that they will take in their own hands the direction of affairs before greater national ruin is wrought.

The residue of the Germanic Alliance may topple down like a house of cards at any moment. We suggest as a fact of history that the strongest tie that has hitherto attached the German people to their Kaiser is that they expected him to lead them to victory and triumph. Having failed to make good his pledge, abdication is the only course open to him. But will he try to put his son in his place?

Foreign Alliances To Be Main Issue In U.S. In 1920?

Senators Borah And Hitchcock Discuss Senator Lewis' Forecast Of Presidential Campaign---They Expect A More Domestic Contest

New York, September 1.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis' vision of international alliances as the main political issue in the Presidential campaign of 1920 has provoked animated discussion among his colleagues. That the American policy of national isolation has gone by the board is generally conceded. The United States, after finding that the war was not a Continental "family quarrel," has learned that it must take its part in world discussions and study at least the A B C of world politics. But not many agree with Senator Lewis that international issues will be the main issue.

Senator Lewis gave an interview on August 20 to a correspondent of The Times in Paris, in which he made the forecast that alliances would be the consuming question in 1920. "The next Presidential campaign," he said, "will be on issues growing out of the international peace conference rather than directly out of the war itself. There will be a big international issue in American politics, on whether the United States shall have formal defensive and offensive alliances with the other countries, or shall continue its old freedom and retain the privilege of co-operating in the future with this or that country or group of countries long enough to attain a specified worthy object and no longer."

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Republican, and Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, like Mr. Lewis a Democrat, were asked for their opinions of his views.

"Senator Lewis is a man of Gladstonian conceptions," said Senator Borah. "He naturally looks at things in a big way. Viewing the situation from the atmosphere of Paris, he did not give due regard, in my judgment, to the peculiarly practical feature of American politics. Of course, if the war should not end prior to 1920, the only issue would be the successful prosecution of the war, and the only controversy would be as to which party was best fitted to carry on the war.

"But if the war ends prior to 1920, I venture to prophesy that Mr. Wilson, if living, will be the candidate of the Democratic Party. He is the party. If Colonel Roosevelt is living, he will be the candidate of the Republican Party. The dominant issue will be who is to hold the office of the Presidency for the next four years. The platform will be written from that standpoint. The candidates and what they stand for and are supposed to stand for will be the platform. No new or doubtful questions will be declared upon. No aggressive and distinct policies will be announced. There will be no pioneering in social, economic, or Governmental questions.

"The campaign will revolve around the transcendent personalities of these two men. Mr. Wilson will be supported upon his record of having won the war and composed the affairs of Europe. Mr. Roosevelt will be supported because of his pronounced Americanism and, as it will be asserted, because he compelled Wilson to win the war. Neither party will present any constructive program as to any essential or economic problems growing out of the war, although, of course, an assurance will be given that all these matters will be dealt with in a proper fashion in case either is elected. There will be no distinct announcement as to public ownership or foreign entanglements, no labor program, no experimenting with the public until public opinion has been thoroughly gauged after the war. How do I know this? I do not know it, but I am just judging the future by the past.

"Of late years the old parties—that is, the dominant parties, the parties which have a chance to get into office—have not originated questions or initiated policies. If they have any experimenting to do they do it after the election. They have followed the rule for many years of taking issues and the policies which have been advanced by some maverick organisation, after these issues and policies had been tried out to such an extent as to test public opinion. The despised Abolitionists gave us the slavery question, the Populists gave us the money question, a band of devoted people who were called fanatics gave us the prohibition question, and Alice Paul handed the two great parties an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, taking suffrage away from the States, and told them to pass it. And both parties are now grabbing for it, not on its merits, but as a matter of political expediency.

"Mr. McAdoo went to the country to see about the Third Liberty Loan and some one slipped him a note saying, 'Before you return to see us please procure the passage of a revenue law taking 80 per cent of the war profits—signed—The People.' The Non-Partisan League and the labor forces may hand us the question of public ownership. But they will not likely do so in time for either party to be safe in declaring for or against it in 1920. It will no doubt be discussed in spots in the campaign, and will be furthered by either of the parties after the election in case public opinion seems to sustain it.

"The fact is our political campaigns are on a plane far below the average intelligence and patriotism of the voters. They indicate but little what will be done under the administration which is to be elected. In attempting to place our campaigns on a level with the mental processes of the average voter we have fallen far below. If our political campaigns were characterised by proposed constructive programs and undoubted initiative in policies and plans the voters would more enthusiastically respond, and there would be far more faith in their own parties.

"There is a listlessness among American voters even in our most important campaigns which is menacing in the extreme. In one State alone at the last Presidential campaign more than 150,000 voters remained away from the polls. If we could have more live issues and more courageous statements of public questions we would not have to have so much money to run campaigns. Fortunately administrations are always upon a higher grade than the campaigns would indicate.

"But whoever is elected, whatever the campaign issues may be, the administration beginning March 4, 1921, will be compelled to deal with problems as vital and fundamental as any with which political parties have had to do in our entire history. There have only been two periods of equal moment and similar import—the period following the inauguration of the Government in 1789, and the period following the civil war. There were giants in those days and there should be giants for the coming task. If the American people love their institutions and are devoted to our Republic they will select their public servants from this time on with a vigilance of scrutiny and a singleness of purpose equal to or greater than that ever displayed heretofore by the electorate in this country. And the salvation of the Republic depends upon the people—the strength of mind and clarity of purpose of the average voter.

"Democracies tend to make moral cowards of public men. Unless the people rise to the situation, unless they awaken to the task and demand high ideals and truly American standards, there is no hope from State Legislatures, from spineless Congresses, or listening and trimming officials. The greatest benefactor in the country today is the man or men who are seeking to arouse and build up a deep-seated love of country, a reverence for American institutions, and all in all a sound and wholesome, a sane and forward-looking public opinion.

"There will be our public debt from fifty to seventy-five billions. How shall it be paid? What system of taxation shall we adopt? This will be one of the most disturbing questions and far-reaching in its effect of any of the domestic questions growing out of the war. An unjust and unwise system of taxation is a prolific source of discontent among all people. I cannot recall a revolution in five hundred years which may not be traced to unjust and unwise method of taxation.

"Shall we have a labor program? Shall we continue to rely on the old system of tooth and claw? Or shall we be able to realise that a democratic form of government must rest upon the principle that no man liveth unto himself alone? There must be, it would seem, a program based upon a wider and more humanitarian and a more thoroughly planned system of co-operation between labor and capital. In other words, labor should have an interest in the business.

"The attitude of the citizen toward the State will be greatly different after the war. There is bound to be less imdividualism and more collective co-operation. As the State or the Government absorbs this individualism the conflict between those who have and those who have not will become more intense for the control of the State or the Government.

"What shall be the relation of this Republic to the European and Asiatic powers? Can we and shall we preserve the precepts and policies of Washington and still do our full duty to the new world which will be inaugurated with the close of the war? No more serious problems could be presented.

"War is the deadly enemy of republics. It naturally calls for precedents, for the exercise of arbitrary powers which are at enmity with democratic principles. How far can we eliminate the precedents of war from our system of government to the end that this may remain a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people?

"There is also the problem of how far we are going in the destruction or elimination of our State Governments and in compounding our nation as a whole. Shall we destroy the Federal principle—local government for local affairs and national government for national affairs—and administer all government from Washington? Another twenty-five years moving in the same direction as we have in the last twenty-five years and the States would be but a geographical expression. The Government would be a republic in form but a bureaucracy in fact. It may be possible to devise some system of government more deadening to individual initiative, more destructive to human progress, more burdensome to the people than a bureaucracy, but so far God, in His infinite mercy, has not permitted it to curse the human family. Up to date the worst of all forms of government is a bureaucracy.

"The party which reconciles these problems and composes these questions and preserves through it all our great Federal system of representative government will render to mankind a service not even second to the service which the fathers rendered when they gave us the first real Republic that ever existed on the earth."

Senator Hitchcock, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said:

"I do not claim to be able to look so far ahead as 1920, especially at a time like this, when there are so many uncertainties to be considered, but as it appears to me I do not see our foreign policy as the dominant issue in the next Presidental campaign. Before then we expect the war to be ended and the peace treaty to be signed. I think the signing of the treaty will bring to an end the question of alliances. This question will be determined in a manner to settle it for some time to come, and therefore will not remain as an issue for the Presidential campaign.

"By this I do not mean that after the war our interest in international questions will revert to what it was before the war, when our attention for generations had almost wholly been confined to domestic questions. With this war that era has come to an end, and the new era is to be marked by a strong and deepening interest in international questions and problems, and these, of course, will become issues in future political campaigns, just as domestic problems have. One sure result of this war will be to withdraw the attention of the American people from the smaller domestic problems and more and more to fix it on the great problems which spring out of international relations. Already as a result of this war we have been brought into closer contact with a great group of foreign nations than ever before, with Great Britain, France, Italy, and our other associate countries, and the intimate interest and friendship which have been created will make business and commercial relations between us very close after the war; similarly it probably will take years to bring back anything like the commercial relations which had existed between this country and Germany.

"But those questions of international relations as determined by treaties will, I think, be settled, at least for the near future, when the treaty of peace is made. That seems to me to be an entirely natural expectation; the war will be over; we shall be looking forward to years of peace, to reconstruction and new development, and it will therefore be important to take up the whole problem and settle it without delay, so that the conditions under which we are to face the future will be known. Without doubt, much thought will be given to every phase of this problem before the peace negotiations begin, and the supreme consideration will be that steps be taken to prevent, or reduce to a minimum, the possibility of the outbreak of another war like that into which all the great nations of the world have been engulfed.

"I think a host of domestic questions will spring out of this war, and that among these the leading issues in the next Presidential campaign will be found. We see them shaping now, but so much depends on what happens between now and then—and never before in our history did events crowd upon us so fast—that to undertake to say which will be the greatest issue, or the three great ones, is, I must admit, beyond my powers of prediction.

"We know, for example, that we are going to face the question of some form of government ownership of railroads. But this question does not readily clarify itself into a matter of yes or no. There are the questions whether we will return the railroads to the stockholders, as they were before the war; or whether we will return them conditionally, retaining an interest and a larger control than we have exercised before; or whether the Government shall take over the full ownership of the railroads.

"Attention is now centered on the war, and public opinion has not turned to an active consideration of the several phases of this question, but, once peace comes, the issue will become one of major importance—all the more so because after the war there is sure to be a demand for an enormous amount of construction of new railroad. Our transportation facilities are notorious inefficient and inadequate—that the war has made plain to all—and private capital refuses apparently to supply what is needed, and the question will come up whether the Government shall provide the immense amount of money needed and, if not through public ownership, on what term?

"With the question of public ownership of railroads there will also be brought forward the question of the public ownership or control of other public utilities, all of which Senator Lewis groups as one of the leading issues of the next Presidential campaign, and it will be one of the important ones, it seems to me. We have taken over the telephone and telegraph lines, as well as the railroads, and extended our control over many other utilities. For example, there are the parking houses. Shall the Government assume direct control over them? The control we were compelled to exercise during the war has brought these questions before the people; they see what the results are, and a vital after-war issue is foreshadowed. Similar questions likely to come up at the same time are limitation of profits, the fixing of prices, and the maintenance of high taxes on incomes and corporations. Old-age pensions, health insurance, and other measures of this kind will be pushed by active advocates."

"Do you think, as Senator Lewis predicts, that the Democratic and Republican Parties will remain such only in name?" was asked.

"Not if the restoration of the tariff is to be an issue," said Senator Hitchcock, "and it is already plain that the Republicans intend to make a fight to put the tariff back on a protective basis. They will do this to mitigate the high income taxes and on corporation profits, and it is certain that the class of people affected and who are opposed to these taxes will join in a determined fight to impose on the country a high protective tariff. This the Democrats will oppose, and here we have an issue raised that gave to the parties in the past much of their vital antagonism; the old arguments will be brought forward, and from this aspect new life will be given to the parties."

"Do you expect a period of contraction after the war and an issue growing out of that?"

"No, I expect a period of great prosperity and wonderful growth to follow the war," answered Senator Hitchcock. "Our prosperity will attract millions of immigrants to us from the wreck and ruin of Europe; especially do I look to see a vast immigration of women, and this situation may make immigration a political issue, and is more likely to do so because of the experience of this country in the present war, when for the first time we realised the danger of having in our midst large undigested masses of foreigners."

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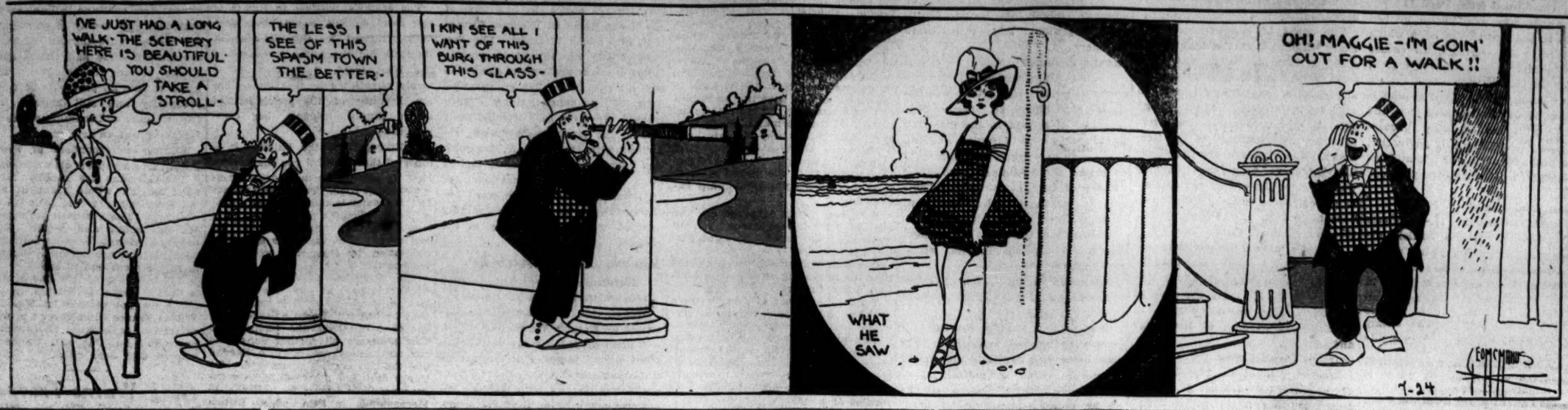
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Kuklux Klan Again In The South

By Littell McClung

The first "Invisible Empire," which was brought into being by General Forrest after the civil war to offset the evils of carpetbag rule, has been succeeded by a second Invisible Empire. The Kuklux Klan—silent, daring, and terrible—is once more organised in many localities of the South. In hundreds of communities its warnings are being posted.

Not many days since, at Mobile, Ala., the unseen hand of the Kuklux Klan stretched forth. Great shipbuilding yards are already turning out ships there for the Government, and other docks are in process of construction. A double-barrelled strike of workers had been arranged—the stevedores at the docks and the washerwomen of the city were to be called out simultaneously by a self-appointed but locally powerful leader.

There was no desire on the part of the workers to quit work. Both stevedores and washerwomen were making good wages and hundreds of them had put savings into Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. They had contributed to the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. But the strike was to be called, nevertheless.

Then a rumor spread, from what source is not known, that the man planning the strike was in personal danger. Ostensibly to protect him from what threatened, he was arrested, put into a patrol wagon and was being taken to the police station one night when, as the patrol wagon was rounding a dark corner, it was stopped by a squad of automobiles. Each car was covered with white cloth and each bore the insignia of the Invisible Empire—"the fiery cross of old Scotland." Men leaped out of the cars, each completely disguised under the ghostly garb of the Kuklux Klan. The driver of the patrol wagon saw rifles pointed at him, gave up his prisoner, and drove back to the police station.

Was the arrest, with the patrol wagon, a part of the Klan's plan for capturing its victim and spiriting him away? Who knows? No strike was called. Just what became of the strike agitator has not been told.

Virtually the same incident, with the patrol wagon left out, has been repeated at Birmingham, Ala. A strike leader appeared in the neighborhood of the great mills in the suburbs of the town. His appearance was the first intimation that any one, even the workers in the mills, had that a strike might take place. Despite the fact that there was no desire on the part of the workers to quit work, this leader laid his plans for a walkout of considerable proportions.

But suddenly the arm of the Invisible Empire was put forth in the darkness. There was no strike. The man has not been heard of since.

The Invisible Empire has caused the information to be circulated that it is, first of all, on the lookout for alien enemies, for the disloyal, and for the fellow who is seeking to begin a strike.

Presumably the annoymous leaders of the Klan make a distinction between the loyal union laborer and the laborer who is infected with the I. W. W. spirit, even though he may not be a member of that organisation.

When there is no trouble brewing in labor circles, or among disturbers suspected of being alien enemy sympathizers, the Klan goes after the idlers and slackers. For these the preliminary action is a public warning. It is believed that this warning will be heeded. If not, individual idlers and slackers will be picked out by the Klan and special warnings will be given them. Should these fail in any case, the Klan is prepared to take more drastic action.

In Montgomery the Klan has warned immoral women that they must keep away from the soldiers in Camp Sheridan.

The Invisible Empire apparently has public sentiment behind it, as in the seventies. Its organisation is much the same as in the seventies. Wherever it is organised it is made up of some of the best men in the community. Neither strangers nor half-strangers are taken in. The shrewdest detective might find it impossible to penetrate into the inner circles of the Empire.

The disguise, as in the old days, is completely effective. The long white robe hides a man's body as well as his face. Even the horses or automobiles are similarly covered. General Forrest and his associates knew full well the fear of the unseen and the unknown. The founders of the second Invisible Empire are depending again on this fear to make drastic action unnecessary except in special instances. But, in addition to the terror of the unseen in the darkness the Klan is ready to make every warning good, and it is known to be composed of men who are sworn to do their part fearlessly, whatever consequences may impend.

While many communities in the South are much larger than in the days of the first Empire, there are few so large as to make its operations a failure. It might be impossible for the Klan to do its work in the larger cities of the North, but in Southern cities it has not been thwarted. It is notably active in Mobile, which has now nearly 100,000 population, and Birmingham, with 200,000.

Each community in the South knows whether it is as yet organised into the Invisible Empire. We know of one community that two weeks ago had no Klan. Now there is a Klan in the community and everybody knows there is. But no one, except the Klansmen, knows who its members are, and probably no outsider will know until the war is over.

How Our Winged Men Win Their Right To Fly

New Tests Devised For Candidates For Service In The Air Forces Of The United States

(*From the Army and Navy Register*)

All men who have won their wings in the United States air service are now required to pass a new heart, lung, ear and eye test to establish their physical and mental fitness when high in the air, and particularly to indicate at what heights they are in a condition to fly. Cadets receive a test before they finish their schooling; fliers undergo these tests periodically to eliminate any whose physical or mental efficiency has become in any way impaired.

These tests are the result of study and investigation by the medical research laboratory at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N. Y., whose staff has devised apparatus and determined upon a standard examination for classifying pilots.

To stay in the rarefied air at an elevation of 20,000 feet for any length of time has been found to be a strain on even the most physically perfect. It has also been discovered that many of the most seasoned fliers cannot undergo the sudden quick changes in altitude, occasioned by diving and climbing, without physical deterioration. It was recognised as too great a risk to subject these men to actual flying tests. So the medical laboratory at Hazelhurst Field undertook to devise some way of getting the same results by means of a ground test.

In the early tests the pilot was placed in a steel airtight cylinder from which the air was gradually exhausted and then replaced to simulate a flight into the rarefied air of high altitudes and back to earth, but today the pilot sits comfortably in the same rooms with his examiners. His nose is clamped so that he cannot breathe through it. Over his mouth is placed the breathing apparatus, which is connected by tubes with a tank of measured air and with instruments that record every breath he takes. The air is analysed at various stages of the run. As fast as he exhales the air it is taken into a reservoir, where it is cleared of carbon dioxide and then returned to the tank. Gradually he uses up the oxygen, and thus air conditions of high altitudes are duplicated. The higher one goes up the rarer the air becomes; just so with the man under test; after a certain time he has consumed an amount of oxygen which leaves the remaining supply equal to the oxygen available at a certain altitude. Time takes the place of height in the test. "All the way up," so to speak, several specialists watch him; one his heart, pulse and blood pressure, one has eyes, and the others his responses to signals and observations. Records of his pulse and blood pressure are made every other minute. The eyes are tested every three minutes.

The man under test is kept fairly busy, just as he would be piloting a plane. Before him on a table is a bank of small electric lights, one or another of which flashes every five seconds. These he must extinguish as fast as he observes them and before they go out. He has but a few seconds. Below the lamps is a corresponding set of buttons, which, when touched with a pointer held in the right hand, extinguish the respective lights. Two observers watch him constantly and check his errors or delayed actions.

Another instrument before him is an ammeter which acts similarly to a speed dial on a plane, and accordingly in the test must be kept at a constant point. One of the examiners, out of view of the pilot, changes the pointer from time to time, and it is up to the pilot to rectify his dial by sliding his right hand along an instrument arranged to compensate for the change. These two duties keep his right hand pretty busy; his left arm is not used, as it has the blood pressure apparatus attached. He is also keeping a small electric fan motor at a constant speed, the variations in speed being indicated by changes in the hum of the motor; the corrections are effected by a foot treadle similar to an accelerator on an automobile. His every movement is noted and recorded by the observers, who see if his heart, lungs and eyes accommodate themselves to the altitude.

As time goes on (and the test lasts for about thirty minutes) the pilot becomes a bit groggy or sleepy from lack of oxygen, just as he would at the corresponding altitude, and this condition becomes manifest in changes in the action of his heart, eyes, ears and brain. Along toward the end of his run he may let the motor slow down, forget the indicator entirely or miss hitting the light buttons. But he is immediately released when his heart shows a strain or his pulse or respiration gets too far from normal.

A few minutes after his release from the apparatus all signs of his recent fatigue pass away and he becomes normal again. But a very important record has been established, his future safety practically assured and he himself feels that it would be absurd, in view of the facts shown by the tests, for him to try to fly out of his level. Where argument and theory did not convince some headstrong pilots before, they readily accepted the inevitable when "shown" today.

There are now three classes of pilots; those few who can endure an altitude of over 20,000 feet without undue fatigue are in class AA and are designated to fly pursuit planes when they reach the front if they keep within the class in future tests. The men who can stand the work at 15,000 to 20,000 feet are in class A; from 8,000 to 15,000 feet, class B, and those from the ground up to 8,000 feet, class C.

Future tests may show that some may be moved up a class, say, from B to A, or that others may have to be moved down, both for their own good and the good of the service.

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British One Mile From Douai; Chemin-des-Dames Held

(Continued from Page 1)

are apparently avoiding a pitched battle in the direction of Lille, which would give the Germans an excuse for wantonly devastating this great manufacturing district.

In Flanders the sodden ground is restricting our movements but the enemy is in such a very uncomfortable plight in the clay plains that it is probable they will not attempt to remain in their present positions long.

Wotan Line Passed

London, October 11.—Reuter's agency learns that the British advance north of the Scarpe has passed the Drocourt-Queant line and reached the railway from Lens to Douai in the neighborhood of Beaumont and Quiery and, due east of Lens, has reached Henin-Lietard. The enemy appears to be falling back to a line immediately before Douai.

Eastwards of Cambrai we captured the village of St. Aubert, which is most important because we are here less than seven miles from the main enemy lateral line of communication from Lille to Valenciennes and from Avalnes to Hirson, constituting the main trunk line behind the whole German front, the severance of which have most far-reaching effects.

On the whole front from the Soissons-Laon road to Grand Pre, the enemy is retreating. He is evacuating Chemin-des-Dames, where he is being closely followed up oy the French and Italian forces. Further east the French have crossed the Suippe at numerous points and the enemy is retreating on this front in a similar manner. General Gouraud's army in Champagne has captured Machault, creating an enormous bulge comprising five miles of ground since the morning, and here the enemy is falling back on Vouziers.

The enemy is still holding on to St. Gobain massif and we have not yet located his new line east of Le Cateau.

Reuter's forecasts of considerable alterations affecting the whole face of the battlefront are now definitely in progress and are so far reaching that it is difficult to say where the movement will stop.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The Americans completed the capture of Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet yesterday evening.

The British have crossed La Selle River, northward of Le Cateau, in the eastern outskirts of which fighting is still proceeding.

We have reached the outskirts of St. Vaast and St. Aubert.

We took a few prisoners in Hem-Lenglet, northward of Cambrai.

Northward of the Scarpe we progressed in the direction of Izel-les-Equerchin and also eastward of Sallaumines and on the north bank of Hauedeule, eastward of Lens.

Strong Defense on Selle

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Between Bohain and Solesmes the enemy is making a stronger resistance on the line of the river Selle. We repulsed attacks against our positions eastward of the Selle in the neighborhood of Le Cateau and obtained possession of Briastre.

In the angle between the Selle and the Scheldt Canal we captured Iwuy, made progress on the rising ground eastward of that village and repulsed strong counter-attacks delivered with the assistance of tanks in this area.

Westward of the Canal de l'Escaut we captured Fressies.

Following our deep advance southward of the River Sensee, the enemy is hastening his withdrawal from his strongly fortified positions northward of that river. We have driven the enemy's rearguards from the northern portion of the Drocourt-Queant line between the Scarpe and Quiery-Lamotte and have captured Sailly-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.

Aviation.—Despite the weather our low flying machines continue to harrass the retreating enemy. We dropped twelve tons of bombs.

The German aircraft was inactive. We destroyed two aeroplanes. One British machines has not returned.

Flying during the night was impossible.

Nine German Armies Are Placed In Danger

Correspondents state that the most interesting sight in our wonderfully rapid advance was the sweep of the cavalry along the Roman Road from Vermand to Le Cateau, capturing the outer defenses at full gallop and then advancing more slowly into the outer suburbs, where the enemy machine-guns punished the horses. The 66th Division assisted by the cavalry captured the outskirts of the town, which are in fair preservation.

The whole battlefront resolves itself into a gigantic salient, of which the region of St. Gobain is the angle, in which there are four armies and part of two others.

In this connection the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at French headquarters says that no fewer than nine German armies are in peril, namely, those of von Below, von Marwitz, von Hutier, von Boehn, von Carlowitz, von Eberhard, von Mudra, von Einem and von Gallwitz. He adds that it would be rash to expect a sudden debacle but the development of events is so rapid and upon such an immense scale that even that is possible.

Moving accounts are given of German barbarity, cruelty, and bestiality in the villages which we have regained. On the eve of his retreat the enemy smashed furniture, befouled and looted everywhere and destroyed all the embroidery frames on which the living of the villagers depended.

The speed of our advance saved many villages and the inhabitants, greeting their deliverers with tears and laughter and showed unexploded mine-bombs beneath the houses and cellars. A priest saved a village church by severing the mine-wires prior to the departure of the Germans. The villagers say that English prisoners have been horribly treated since the enemy contemplated retreat, some being shot and numbers being sent to Germany.

Clearing Flanders Coast

Reuter's agency learns that the latest reconnaissances show that the Germans have nothing afloat and nothing in the air along the coast of Flanders. They are now engaged in blocking the harbors at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Germans Insult Kaiser

London, October 11.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires today:

During the night we pushed on steadily east and north of Cambrai, straightening the sharp salient into a good and regular front.

A significant German Army Order has been captured which states that the All-Highest has noticed with displeasure the increasing demeanor of disrespect shown him by German soldiers and people in the towns and villages through which he is passing.

A belief is current among the German soldiers that peace has already been signed and they profess surprise that we are still attacking.

The 4,000 civilians liberated in Bohain had been without food for three days, probably due to the military situation rather than to deliberate intent.

The fires at Cambrai have been got under control.

The weather is dull and dry and further heavy campaigning is quite practicable.

London, October 12.—A Belgian official communique reports:

There has been great activity on the part of the hostile artillery against our communications.

After violent artillery preparations the enemy attacked our lines before Roulers but was completely repulsed.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Aviation.—Our low-flying machines bombed and machine-gunned parties of German infantry and transport, dropping nine tons of bombs and inflicting casualties. Flying during the night was impossible.

Advance North of Sensee

London, October, 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Yesterday evening we continued to advance northward of the river Sensee. We now hold the villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Caincy. We are eastward of Henin-Lietard and are on the western outskirts of Annay.

There has been local fighting at certain points on the remainder of the front.

A German official communique reports:

Westward of Douai we retired to lines in the rear.

We frustrated an attempt made by the British to break through in the direction of Valenciennes. The enemy obtained a footing in Iwuy.

We evacuated Chemin-des-Dames.

We occupied new positions between Berry-au-Bac and southward of Vouziers.

The Saxon troops recaptured Cunel and Bois-de-Sormes.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Local fighting occurried today along the line of the River Selle between Le Cateau and Solesmes. We made steady progress northwest of Solesmes towards the valley of the Selle and drove the enemy rearguards from St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-en-Cauchies and Avesnes-le-Sec.

Further north we cleared the west bank of the Sensee Canal between Arleux and Corbebem, both of which are in our possession. We are closely approaching the line of the canal westwards of Douai.

Eastward of Lens we captured Montigny, Harnes and Annay. We inflicted numerous casualties on the German rearguards and took prisoners in the sharp local fighting on the whole of this front.

La Fere Captured By French; Advance In The Champagne

London, October 13.—The French official communique issued this afternoon reports that the French have captured La Fere.

Paris, October 10.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

East of St. Quentin our troops are closely maintaining contact and continued to pursue the enemy, whose rearguards are making a severe resistance.

We advanced six kilometers at certain points. We carried our lines to the east of Seboncourt, the outskirts of Bernoville, east of Montigny-sur-Arronaise and Bernot. We occupied numerous villages including Fileulaine, Neuvilette, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise and Thenelles.

South of the Oise we captured Servais and took some prisoners.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the pressure of our troops, assisted by Italian units, operating on both sides of Chemin-des-Dames, forced the Germans to retire beyond the Oise Canal. Notwithstanding violent machine-gun fire we captured Peanne, Chivy, Verneuil, Courtonne, Bourg and Cemin.

Simultaneously crossing the Aisne east of Oeuilly we drove back the enemy northwards and occupied Pargnan and Beaurieux.

Farther east we attacked in strength north of Berry-au-Bac, gained ground and took some prisoners.

Retreat To Aisne

In Champagne the enemy, exhausted by incessant and severe fighting since September 26, began this morning to retreat in the direction of the Aisne. Our infantry, hustling the German rearguards attempting to arrest their advance, passed the villages of Liry, Monthois and Challerange and reached the outskirts of Mont St. Martin and St. Morel.

Farther on the right we crossed the Aisne opposite Termes, which we hold.

We occupied the station of Grand Pre, where numerous prisoners were taken.

Despite fog on the 9th our observing aeroplanes made numerous reconnaissances far into the enemy territory. Great concentrations of troops were reported and we attacked by massed squadrons of aeroplanes, who dropped 33 tons of bombs and fired thousands of cartridges with most successful results on troops and convoys.

During these operations 21 enemy machines were felled.

The fog was denser during the night when only 5½ tons of bombs were dropped on various tations.

Make For Chemin-des-Dames

Paris, October 11.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

During the night we maintained everywhere contact with the enemy, whose retirements continued at different points of the front.

North of the Aisne we occupied and advanced beyond Chivy and Moulins-en-Laonnois. The Italian troops reached the south of Courtecon, which we hold as far as the heights of Cerny-en-Laonnois.

In Champagne we obtained a footing at various points on the north bank of the Suippe between St. Etienne and Boult-sur-Suippe and also at Warmerville, Vaudetre and St. Vastes.

Further east, pursuing the retreating enemy, we carried by storm Senide, Mont St. Martin and Corbon.

London, October 11.—Reuter's agency learns that the Germans are evacuating Chemin-des-Dames under the pressure of converging attacks from the west and south.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon:

Our advance continues on all fronts.

Suippe Crossed Everywhere

This morning General Gouraud's army, which has been checked for days by the desperate resistance of the enemy, made a very important advance. We are across the Suippe almost everywhere on the whole twenty-mile front from Bertricourt to Bethenivile, except at the German bridgehead at Boult-sur-Suippe. The Germans are falling back on the river Retourne and making unmistakable preparations for a further retreat.

Our advance in eastern Champagne has been even more rapid. We have reached the outskirts of Sugny and are nearing Machault.

Between the Aisne and the Oise the retirement of the enemy has been unexpectedly slow. The position of the German forces in the Laon salient is very precarious as the Anglo-French advance in the north has cut one of the main lines from Laon. Nevertheless General Mangin's army is meeting with a considerable resistance, although practically the whole of Chemin-des-Dames, as far as Vauclerc, is in our hands. The rate of our advance has been prudent.

A German official communique reports:

Between St. Etienne and the Aisne we withdrew our positions on both sides of Grand Pre to the north bank of the Aire.

The Americans attacking with strong forces all day long between Sivry and Haumont Wood were beaten back in bitter fighting.

Our newly-arrived troops are in fighting contact with the French and Servian forces southward of Nish.

Retreat 35 Miles Wide

Paris, October 11.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Before our incessant attacks the enemy has been compelled to abandon on a front of sixty kilometers all the positions which he has been defending for several days north of the river Suippe and the river Arnes. Preceded by our cavalry, which is pressing on the heels of the enemy rearguards, our infantry, overcoming the resistance of the machine-guns charged to delay their march, during the day advanced at some points a distance of ten kilometers, taking prisoners and capturing material. We crossed the Suippe and captured Bertricourt, Aumenancourt-le-Grand, Bazancourt, Isles-sur-Suippe and St. Etienne-sur-Suippe. The whole of the enemy's first positions north of the Suippe are in our hands. We advanced beyond Grands Usuges Wood and are advancing in the wooded region west of Mesnil-le-Pinos, in the direction of the river Retourne, which we reached between Hovdilcourt and Sault St. Remy.

Further east we occupied the villages of Aussonce, La Neuville, Courcy, Machault, Contreuve, St. Morel and Savigny-sur-Aisne. Continuing our progress we reached the outskirts of Begnicourt, Ville-sur-Retourne, Mont St. Remy and Ste. Marie, three kilometers southwest of Vouziers.

Italians Are Engaged

On Chemin-des-Dames the Italians, co-operating with the French, brilliantly continued to advance. Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy they occupied Vendresse, Troyon, Courtecon and Cerny-en-Laonnois. We captured Cuissy-et-Geny, Jumigny and Paissy Wood and La Neuville, reached Chemin-des-Dames in the direction of Ailles.

Numerous fires kindled by the enemy are reported in the villages in the valley of the Oise in the region of Guise, attesting the systematic intention of the Germans to destroy everything before they retreat.

Aviation.—Thirty-five tons of bombs were dropped during the day time yesterday in the region of Vouziers and an ammunition dump exploded.

Numerous fights occurred in the air in which seventeen enemy machines were felled and eight balloons set on fire.

Our observing machines reported that the retreating enemy was kindling numerous fires.

Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped duing the night on bivouacs, stations, convoys and trains.

Two hundred and eleven enemy machines were felled in September, most of them over the enemy lines, sixty-two balloons were brought down in flames and 370 tons of projectiles dropped.

London, October 11.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires this afternoon:

General Debeney's army has taken 4,000 prisoners during the last ten days, all in small bodies of thirty to forty men, which were the garrisons of the heavily concreted centers of resistance in the Hindenburg Line.

Vouziers Is Occupied

Paris, October 12.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

We entered Vouziers this morning.

We continued to progress along the whole front in Champagne. We hold the general line of the river Retourne and the road from Pauvres to Vouziers.

London, October 12.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

Eastward of the Meuse there has been heavy fighting in Bois des Caures. We attained our objectives on both sides of the river.

Since September 26 in this sector we have taken 17,659 prisoners.

London, October 11.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this evening:

On the front of General Debeney's 1st French army we have reached the climax of the colossal operations of the past ten days, in which yard by yard we drove the enemy from his fastnesses in the Hindenburg Line.

Yesterday, however, we advanced from Fontaine Notre Dame to Noyale on the Oise, a forward leap of seven miles.

The important railway center of Guise is now directly east of our new front and under the fire of our guns.

Wilson's Note To Berlin Acclaimed By Americans

London, October 11.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, in a message sent yesterday, reported:

The troops acclaimed President Wilson's reply with the utmost enthusiasm.

We witnessed a magnificent spectacle yesterday. The Germans were reported to be massing for a counter-attack east of the Meuse between Damvilliers and Wavrille. Instantly an order was given which resulted in the despatch of 200 bombing machines, carrying 32 tons of bombs, and also 100 chaser-planes and 50 triplanes. They afforded an extraordinarily beautiful spectacle, covering the entire sky in groups of one dozen flying in V shape formation, like ducks in flight. The low rays of the sun turned them into flakes of silver against the clear blue sky till the entire heaven sparkled with its new constellations. They crossed the river and dropped their bombs, the explosions blending unnoticed with the thud of the guns. The enemy counter-attacked melted away under their ministrations and 12 German planes, which were unhappy enough to meet that mighty armada, were sent crashing to the ground.

Violent Counter-Attacks Made Against Americans

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 12.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the Verdun front says General Pershing's continued attacks against the German positions have met with German opposition more bitter than yesterday.

St. Junvin and Cunel, both towns in No Man's Land, are aflame.

Washington, October 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique of October 11:

On both sides of the Meuse we met with violent counter-attacks. Desperate resistance failed to check the advance of the French and American divisions. We have taken Molleville farm north of Bois de Consevoye. Our troops passed through Bois de Foret and are before the villages of Landres, St. George and St. Justin, which are aflame.

An American army corps operating with the British, fought its way through more than ten miles of the enemy's defensive system and has captured more than 1,900 prisoners since October 5. Today the corps took the villages of Escaufort St. Lenine and St. Souplet. The first American army has captured more than eight thousand prisoners since October 8 and the French units more than 2,300.

Over 80 Divisions Beaten By British Since August 8th

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—Since August 8 the British armies in France have engaged and defeated more than 80 German divisions, many of them two or three times over, culminating in the great blow delivered on the 8th of this month, from which the enemy will have difficulty in recovering.

The number of German divisions on the West front is now reduced to 183 together with seven divisions of Austrian troops.

The Germans have withdrawn large numbers of troops from Finland and Poland and all danger to the Murman railway and coast has been removed. The situation of the Czecho-Slovak troops, however, remains serious. It is hoped that the new All-Russian Government, which has been established at Ufa, will be able to secure coordination of effect of those Russians who are co-operating with the Czechs.

The situation both in Poland and the Ukraine is menacing for the Germans owing to the growing hostility of the people and the inadequate German forces in occupation.

The enemy's position in Russia is also more difficult, having been profoundly altered by the defection of Bulgaria and the Allies' successes on the West front. It is true she is firmly established in the Crimea but the hostility of the population of South Russia menaces her communications.

With regard to the Balkans it is reported that Marshal von Mackensen has an Austro-German army concentrated at Nish. The Allied advance in this theater is confronted with considerable difficulties owing to the great length of the communications, the bad condition of the roads and their congestion by Bulgarian troops and transport.

The enemy has withdrawn from his advanced position on the Tabriz-Kasvin Road and as it is understood that he has withdrawn a large number of troops from the Caucasus to Constantinople all further danger to our communications between Bagdad and the Caspian Sea is removed. The Turks are also reported to be withdrawing their troops from Persia to Mesopotamia in fear of a British advance up the Tigris.

In Palestine the Allies now occupy the line Damascus-Rayak-Beirout. Rayak is an important place, being the railhead of the standard guage line to Aleppo. The Turks are reported to have evacuated the whole country south of Homs. We are now operating 500 miles from our main base in Egypt and about 150 miles from our railhead in Palestine. The country has been denuded of supplies, hence the maintenance of a large force is very difficult.

In East Africa the enemy is now moving towards the northern end of Lake Nyasa and we are endeavoring to intercept them. It is believed that von Lettow is trying to reach Tabora.

Germans Leave Ruin In Wake Of Retreat

London, October 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires today:

Everywhere on the line of their retreat fires continue to light up the horizon. The enemy is concentrating upon destroying all places of commercial value and the houshold effects of the inhabitants. They mean to ruin all prospects of future prosperity and still believe that frightfulness will stimulate the anxiety to grant an armistice.

Reuters correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon:

The Germans are rapidly falling back on the whole front of sixty miles extending from Laon to the Argonne. The northern horizon is a sea of smoke and flame. Every town and village for miles behind the enemy's lines are burning. Vouziers is ablase from end to end.

The meaning of this line of flame is that if terms acceptable to Germany are not offered by President Wilson France will recover the invaded territories because it cannot be prevented, but they will be deserts littered with dead cities.

Haig Warns Troops Against Peace Talk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the 7th issued an Army Order drawing the attention of officers and men to the circulation of false rumors to the effect that peace is at hand with the evident object of discouraging the troops and to divert them from the great task of overthrowing their enemies.

Sir Douglas Haig urged that the troops should realise that now, more than ever, it is necessary to concentrate their energies on the great goal all hope to reach, namely the attainment in the near future of a decisive and happy result.

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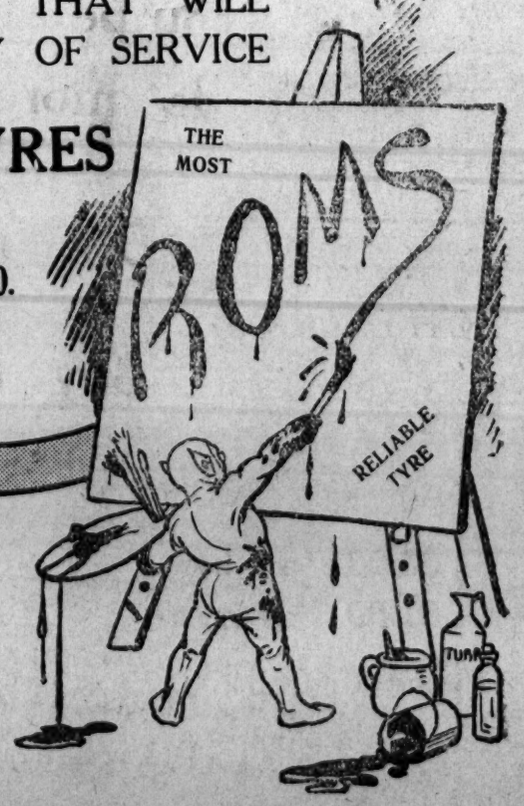

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Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 14, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/2=Tls. 3.87
@ exch. 74.1=Mex. $5.22

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 123=Tls. 81.30
@ 74.1=Mex. $109.71

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.775
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 275
Copper Cash ... ... per tael 1785
Native Interest ..... Tls. 27

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London .....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/–
London ..... Demand 5/0¼
India ..... T.T. 333¼
Paris ..... T.T. 655
Paris ..... Demand 658
New York ..... T.T. 119
New York ..... Demand 119¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 45¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 270
Singapore ..... T.T. 46⅞

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/1
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2⅜
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/3
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/3¼
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 686
New York ..... o/d. 120½
New York..... 4 m/s. Docy. 123½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Nominal.

Roubles 1,340 ..... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls.	3.30 @ 5/5½		£1
„	1 @ 712½		Francs 7.94
„	0.69 @ 129½		Gold $1
„	1 @ 42½		Yen 2.64
„	1 @ 15		Rupees 4.55
„	1 @ —		Roubles —
„	1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai October 14, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Yangtsze Insurance $ 195.00
Tanai Merah Tls. 0.97½
Zlangbee Tls. 4.75

Unofficial
Shanghai Hotels $ 16.00
Gulas "B" Tls. 5.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 5.50
Langkats Tls. 18.25 October
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 135.00 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.80 December
Semambu Tls. 0.90

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai October 14, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-Dutch @ Tls. 3.90 cash
Zlangbee @ Tls. 4.70 cash
Klebangs @ Tls. 0.77½ cash

Unofficial
Champedaks @ Tls. 7.00 cash
Kungyiks @ Tls. 16.90 December
Kungyiks @ Tls. 17.00 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton @ Tls. 8.60 Oct.

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Quarter Million Secured In May Red Cross Drive

In the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars was China's contribution to the American Red Cross, in the "drive" of last May, according to complete returns which have just been released by the Red Cross officials here.

Shanghai's total was Mex. $'08,221.38, while 1,552 foreign and 26,577 Chinese memberships were secured. Hankow rolled up a total of Mex. $45,840.81 and Canton turned in Mex. $15,635.18. Nanking pushed hard for third place with Mex. $13,149.70 and G.$417 to its credit.

Following is the complete report:

RED CROSS DRIVE RETURNS FOR CHINA

CHAPTERS		MEX.		GOLD	
Foochow		$6,320.36		$1,203.00	
Chungking		——		1,000.00	
Amoy		——		5,000.00	
Hankow		45,840.81		——	
Nanking		13,149.70		417.00	
Swatow		——		2,016.00	
Chefoo		——		3,080.61	
Hongkong		——		1,846.50	
Canton		15,635.18		——	
Peking		——		5,000.00	(about)
Tientsin		5,000.00	(about)	——	
Shanghai		108,221.38		——	
	Tsinanfu	1,667.00		476.00	
Branches of Shanghai	Changsha	1,245.05		——	
	Hangchow	——		364.54	
	Chinkiang	1,279.76		150.00	
	Mukden	——		1,130.00	
		Mex. $198,359.24		G.$21,683.65	

SHANGHAI CHAPTER AND BRANCHES

Memberships	Foreign	Chinese	Total	Gold $ Foreign	Gold $ Chinese	Total Amt. Gold $	Amt. Gold to Washington	Amt. Gold retained by Chapter	Amt. Gold retained for Junior work.
Shanghai	1,552	26,577	28,129	32,809.81	43,483.97	76,293.78	57,380.58	15,118.20	3,795.00
Hangchow	6		6	364.54		364.54	348.40	16.14	
Wuhu	32	155	187	576.20	1,072.86	1,649.06	1,223.81	425.25	
Chinkiang	127	604	721	669.23	386.63	1,055.86	840.22	215.64	
Mukden	33	82	115	346.00	784.00	1,130.00	1,061.25	78.75	
Tsinanfu	55		55	1,722.01		1,722.01	1,367.01	355.00	
Changsha				1,245.05		1,245.05	933.79	311.26	
Soochow									
Ningpo									
	1,805	27,418	29,223	$37,732.84	$45,727.46	$83,460.30	$63,145.06	$16,520.20	$3,795.00

SHANGHAI DRIVE EXPENSES

				Mexican $	Taels.
For Committee—					
1918					
June	17	20,000 receipts		80.00	
July	23	Motor hire		116.00	
August	1	Laundry of bandages used in Headquarter's show window during Drive		30.60	
August	26	Telegrams and cablegrams		153.23	54.54
		Postage			13.01
		Clerical assistance			214.61
		Printing		502.30	
		60,000 Red Cross buttons @ 3 cents en.		1,800.00	
		Advertising			2.95
		Express charges			4.45
		Sundry expenses		83.01	
		Cost of lost flag			6.50
Chinese Committee—					
		Sundry expenses for stationery etc.		166.43	
		Sundry expenses for light, taxes, etc.		48.53	
		Teams expenses		9.63	
		Clerical assistance		50.00	
		Loss on exchange (small coin)		141.69	
		Loss on bad money		30.95	
				$3,221.77	Tls. 376.06
		Tls. 376.06 @ 108	= Gold $406.14		
		$3,221.77 Mex. @ 108 and 72	= Gold 2,505.25		
		Total	$2,911.39		

SHANGHAI DRIVE RETURNS (REVISED)

Memberships	Foreign	Chinese	Total	Gold $ Foreign	Gold $ Chinese	Total Amt. Gold $	Amt. Gold to Washington	Amt. Gold retained by Chapter	Amt. Gold retained for Junior work.
Annual	772	10,620	11,392	$772.00	$10,620.00	$11,392.00	$5,696.00	$5,696.00	$
Subscribing	437	263	700	874.00	526.00	1,400.00	875.00	525.00	
Contributing ...	102	122	224	510.00	610.00	1,120.00	672.00	448.00	
Sustaining	97	88	186	970.00	880.00	1,850.00	1,110.00	740.00	
Life	122	256	378	6,100.00	12,800.00	18,900.00	18,900.00		
Patron	22	48	70	2,200.00	4,800.00	7,000.00	7,000.00		
Junior		51,180	15,180		3,795.00	3,795.00			3,795.00
Contributions ...				19,112.60	4,918.32	24,030.92	18,023.19	6,007.73	
Bandage Stamps				2,271.21	4,534.65	6,805.86	5,104.39	1,701.47	
Total	1,552	26,577	28,129	$32,809.81	$43,483.97	$76,293.78	$57,380.58	$15,118.20	$3,795.00

From the Chinese Press

General Lu Yung-ting has ordered the Kwangsi troops at Hunan to stop their advance, according to a telegram sent by him to President Hsu Shih-chang, transmitted by Mr. Liang Shih-yi. The message says that he will support Mr. Hsu and will wait patiently for the settlement of the internal situation. The note is said to have been endorsed by General Tang Chi-yao the Yunnan Tuchun.

Other Southern leaders, however, are still carrying on their campaign without taking heed of the order of General Lu.

One hundred and eight members of Parliament of the Chiaotung and Yin Chiu cliques have decided not to attend the election of the Vice-President on the 16th.

Tuchun Li Hao-chi of Fukien has tendered his resignation and suggested the appointment of Admiral Sah Chen-ping to succeed him.

Tuchun Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi left Nanchang for Peking Sunday. He told his officers that he was going to Peking as a mediator between the North and the South.

General Tuan Chi-kwei, the Minister of War, has tendered his resignation.

A mandate issued Saturday conferred the Second Order of the Chiaho with the Big Ribbon to Mr. Tang Wen-che, president of Nanyang College.

The Chung Fu news agency says that a majority of the new Parliament members decline to accept responsibility for the Acting Premier, Chien Nung-hsun. It is feared that the "Presidential System" will revive and Hsu Shih-chang will be requested to organise the Cabinet himself.

HIRE CARS

$3.00 Per Hour

$1.00 Minimum

'Phone Central 4257

The Hudford Garage

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

TRUSCON STEELCO TRUSCON BUILDING PRODUCTS

KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

With two outstanding features of excellence:

(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in every part of the world.

(2) The best products obtainable, developed by men who know. Stocks available in Shanghai.

RIB BARS EXPANDED RIB METAL PRESSED STEEL BEAMS
RIB LATH HY RIB MASONRY PAINTS
TRUSCON WATER PROOFING PASTE.

We invite consultation and co-operation

Specialized Engineering Service Will Reduce Construction Costs

TRUSCON STEEL CO. of U.S.A.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., *Agents*, 53 Szechuen Rd., S'hai

Rubber Outputs

	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.
Alma	34,000	33,000
Amherst	—	1,859
Anglo-Dutch	—	56,500
Anglo-Java	120,500	159,000
Ayer Tawah	29,000	28,003
Batu Anam	—	23,000
Bukit Toh Alang ...	14,958	14,461
Bute	16,000	13,513
Chempedak	9,800	8,200
Chemor	—	22,263
Cheng	13,810	14,150
Consolidated	52,377	53,712
Dominion	—	43,463
Gula Kalumpong ...	80,300	73,700
Java Consolidated ..	50,000	54,000
Kamunting	23,867	21,825
Kapala	—	11,777
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,700	9,800
Kota Bahroe	40,796	39,640
Kroewoek	28,000	39,000
Langkat	—	79,090
Padang	25,000	24,000
Permata	6,647	—
Pengkalan	17,067	14,502
Repah	17,000	18,000
Samagaga	17,300	16,580
Semambu	—	15,841
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	35,000	35,383
Shanghai-Malay ...	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang ..	14,700	14,789
Shanghai-Kelantan .	15,562	—
Shanghai-Seremban .	12,010	7,853
Shanghai-Pahang ..	—	13,496
Shanghai-Sumatra .	—	71,230
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	10,693	10,195
Sungei	25,616	27,262
Taiping	14,141	—
Tanah Merah	34,000	34,000
Tebong	76,000	60,000
Ulobri	6,092	5,246
Ziangbe	52,000	—
Ziangbe	—	61,000

Singapore Rubber Auctions

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. sends as the following translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held at Singapore on October 9, 1918:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.49 per pound equivalent to 1s. 2d. ex warehouse Singapore..

No. 1 Crepe—$0.50 per pound equivalent to 1s. 2¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Demand is good, offered 1,400 tons; sold 1,115 tons.

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Cloudy and misty but fine weather with variable and moderate breezes on the continent, the barometers moderately fallen, but are still keeping above the average.

14.—Misty, but very fine weather. Barometers still moderately falling.

Monday, October 14, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm ...	763.78	765.07
Bar. at Centg., inches...	30.07	30.12
Variation for mm 24h	–0.37	–0.01
Variation for mm 12h	†0.46	†0.46
Wind—Direction	WNW	WNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	13	41
Wind—Miles	8.1	25.5
Temperature—Cen	13°3	17°0
Temperature—Fah	55.9	62.6
Humidity co:	98	78
Nebulosity 5-10	1	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Klangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai for on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Klangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. ss. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about 9 a.m. today.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads.

PROGRAMME

For Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th October

"The Secret of the Submarine"

11th and 12th Episodes. 4 Parts.

Also Showing

"In the Bear's Claws"

Amusing Picture

"Father's Lucky Escape"

Interesting Comedy.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
8 P	——	——	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
M.M.B.	——	——	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	——	——	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
BVIII	Oct. 7	——	Chiyoda	Jap. cr.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	——	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT

The Greatest of all Serials

"The House of Hate"

Featuring

PEARL WHITE —— ANTONIO MORENO

Episode 7. "THE GERM MENACE."
Episode 8. "THE UNTOLD SECRET."

Playing to packed houses, this serial is without doubt the finest yet from THE HOUSE OF PATHE

"A Visit to Yellowstone Park"

PATHE'S

Freneh Gazette —— American Gazette

LONESOME LUKE
in
"Look Pleasant, Please"
a few smiles by your favorite comedian.

Time and Prices as Usual

Thursday Next

Another Great Fox Film
"Jack and the Beanstalk"
a spectacular picturization of the world's greatest fairy story
10 WONDERFUL REELS

Apollo Theatre Thursday, October 17

WM. FOX presents The story that never grows old

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"

The age-long story of the pigmy who fought the giant. The David against the Goliath. This is the story.

A SPECIAL FOX KIDDIE WONDER PICTURE
1,300 CHILDREN AND A GIANT 8-ft. 6-ins. TALL
A FILM FOR CHILDREN from 5 to 90 YEARS.

10 Wonderful Reels **Filmed** **at a cost of $500,000 Gold**

A SPECTACULAR PICTURIZATION OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST FAIRY STORY.

Your dream has come true.

Were you ever a child?

Do you remember how you used to sit by the fire on cold, stormy nights, at the feet of someone who read to you from a big, flat book? She told you all the marvels of the world and all the dreams that are too happy to be realized in the world. And you listened, rapt.

And when she would turn a page you would jump to your feet at once, and put your hand on her arm, and ask in your child voice:

"May I see the picture?"

Then she would show you a wonderful thing of red and yellow and green and blue, which contained all the fairies of the universe, and the giants and dragons and dwarfs. And you would look at it lovingly, and whisper to her:

"I wish there was a picture of the whole story, don't you?"

COME THURSDAY
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL. BOOK AT ROBINSON'S

BLANCHE SWEET

In a romance of the Balkan War showing the love drama of a Montenegrin girl entitled

"THE CAPTIVE"

in

Five Parts

IS O B SEEN

at the

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING ALSO

Three Splendid New Comedies

THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
PRESENTS
On Oct. 15th, 16th and 17th
PAULINE FREDERICK
IN THE
Famous Player Masterpiece
"NANETTE OF THE WILDS"
In Five Parts

SHOWING ALSO
A New Gaumont Graphic

"WOMANLY CURIOSITY"
Comedy

"MOTHERLESS KIDS"
Comedy

CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manilla	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Harbin	New York	Yokohama
Iloilo	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...	**$60,000,000.00**
Paid-Up Capital	**12,279,800.00**
Reserve Fund	**$1,298,552.60**
Special Reserve Fund	**$1,898,933.68**

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent: per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Develloppment de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION,
Manager
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tales and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	**Frs. 48,000,000.00**
Reserve	**Frs. 50,000,000.00**

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir Nationall d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	**$1,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**266,000.00**

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

ITALIANS SNARL OVER SLAVS

Press Controversy Raging Over The Government's Foreign Policy

Rome, August 22.—A controversy is raging here, says the Tribuna, over the proportional relations between the treaty of alliance by which Italy entered the war, the rights which are officially acknowledged therein, and certain new situations arising from unforeseen and unforeseeable developments of events, especially those regarding the fall of Russia. This ended that Pan-Slavism to which the Slav nationalities of Austria had inclined to join their fate in the past.

This dilemma arose: Should they resign themselves to live in some fashion in the old Hapsburg Empire, or should they seek a new road to liberty, turning toward the west, stretching out their hands even to distant America—as was done by the glorious Bohemians who rushed to fight on our battlefields across from Siberia, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic, not forgetting that their first duty lay toward the nearest great power, Italy?

The problem for Italy is: Should this heroic tendency in the Czech people spread, extend, and deepen among the Southern Slavs, would it not be suitable for Italy to make some generous concession to the desires and aspirations of these peoples in order to invigorate them and extend their rebellion, thus frustrating Austria's old game, which was carried out, both in peace and in war, of keeping Italy and the Jugo-Slavs always enemies?

This problem must be weighed by the Italian national conscience and solved at an opportune moment as a great historical decision.

In the polemic for and against Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and his policy, which continues unabated, the Milan newspaper Perseveranza, which generally is reliable, says that American military co-operation with Italy is certain, the Italian Government having ably and energetically negotiated with a view to insure it. The American Government wastes no time in diplomatic dissertations that are absolutely premature, it says. The only object of the Washington Government just now is to make war, and make it thoroughly, to obtain victory in the shortest time and in the easiest possible manner. The American General Staff knows perfectly well the function of the Italian front in the war against the Central Empires, and it knows that to defeat the designs of Pan-Germanism it is necessary to beat Austria as well as Germany.

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Chief Manager.

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Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
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Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
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Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 8, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-30
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	25-40
Mackerel	"	none
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Scio	"	16-13
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Apples	"	10-12
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb	none
Peaches	"	10-16
Pears	"	8-16
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	"	20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Woodcock	"	40-50
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.40-1.60
Peas	per lb.	12-14
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	"	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.35
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	"	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.71
Firewood	per 50 boundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. MELVILLE,
Chief Inspector.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Inaba Maru		Sept. 22
Monteagle		Oct. 14
For Liverpool etc.		
Arestes		Sept. 20
For San Francisco		
Tenyo Maru		Sept. 13
Colombia		Sept. 15
Shinyo Maru		Oct. 5
Venezuela		Oct. 13
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru		Sept. 15
Kashima Maru		Sept. 29
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru		Sept. 28
For Vancouver		
Bessie Dollar		Sept. 19
Key West		Sept. 26
Iyo Maru		Oct. 14
For Naples, etc:		
Hwahting		Oct. 3
For Port Said:		
Canton Maru		Oct. 9

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$570 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$380 Sa.
North China	Tls. 137½
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$195 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$330 Sa.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 159
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	110/– B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 87
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.40 Sa.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$155½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 141 S.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 25½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 100 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$97 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 65 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 195 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 134
Oriental	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 146
Kungyik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$83 B.
Green Island	$8.55 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$90 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.90 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 16½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 12½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 8 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½ B.
Padang	Tls. 19¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 4¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.85 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls 7½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 5¾ B.
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55 B.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.65 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Ulobri	Tls 0.70 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.65 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 83
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 165 B.

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Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 16
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking.... Oct. 27
MAILS DUE.
From U.S. and Canada:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Oct. 15
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador..... Oct. 19

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct. 26	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 29	—	Tacoma and Settle	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 41	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 16	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 17	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'haba	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 17	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Saishu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 18	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumana Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 24	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 30	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct.	—	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	15 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtsan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	15 —	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	15 D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	15 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	15 D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & C.	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	16 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	16 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Oct.	17 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	19 —	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Oct.	20 D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct.	15 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	15 6.30*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	17 10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	18 5.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	18 9.00*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	19 D.L.	Antung	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	19 10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	20 —	Tientsin and Dairen	Daich. Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	22 —	Tientsin & Dairen	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	22 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 14	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Oct. 14	—	Hankow	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 14	—	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct. 14	—	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct. 14	—	Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K
Oct. 14	—	Japan	Chuyu Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 14	—	Japan	Towo Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 14	—	Japan	Sapporo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 13	—	Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 13	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 13	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct. 14	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 14	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 14	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Horokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, October 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, October 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Ngankin, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Tateatta, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, October 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf Thursday, October 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 16, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kaifong, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, October 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Friday, Oct. 25, ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on Saturday, October 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Daichi Maru, Captain H. Miyaji, will be despatched from the Co's. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Sunday, October 20, at ——— The steam-launch coveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosne Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4224 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 22, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Iami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 22, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via KOBE YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Andes Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched on Tuesday, October 29. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, October 26, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 5	—	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 25	—	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co
Oct. 1	—	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 3	—	Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	S. Oil Co
Oct. 3	—	Japan	Shinyu Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 7	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Oct. 7	—	Japan	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 8	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Oct. 8	—	Hongkong	Dumbea	Fr.	M. M.
Oct. 9	—		Melville D.	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct. 9	—		Jinyo Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 10	—	Japan	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
Oct. 10	—	Japan	Gregory Apcar	Br.	D. Sassoon
Oct. 10	—	Japan	Sambashi M.	Jap.	
Oct. 10	—	Dainy	Sakawa Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Oct. 10	—	Hankow	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 10	—	Tacoma, Wash.	Iavary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Oct. 11	—	Chefoo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 12	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 12	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 12	—	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct. 12	—		Laen Samud	Am.	D. & Co.
Oct. 12	—	Japan	Chiyoda Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 12	—	Japan	Toko Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 12	—		Oura Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Oct. 13	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 13	—	Swatow H'kong	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 13	—	Hankow	Tehhsing	Br.	G. & Co.
Oct. 13	—	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Oct. 13	—	Hankow	Banset M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
Oct. 13	—	Japan	Gokensan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 13	—	Japan	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	T.W. Co.
Oct. 13	—	Japan	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Oct. 13	—	Japan	Heijun Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 13	—		Likin	Chi.	Customs

C. N. C.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate, Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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For Marseilles
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AMERICAN LINE.—In connection with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
MANILA MARU ...(18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
ANDES MARU ...(15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	Oct. 28	Oct. 29
For Hongkong			
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 14	Oct. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen			
DAICHI MARU ...(1,200 tons)	Capt. H. Miyaji,	Oct. 18	Oct. 20
KEELUNG MARU (1,659 tons)	Capt. Y. Fukami,	Oct. 20	Oct. 22
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa), and Takao			
KOHOKU MARU ..(2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 24	Oct. 25

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

M. SHIMAMURA.
Manager.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	$1.00					$1.00
Japan Ports	Omi maru	18.00	17.00				17.00
Japan and America via Moji	Omi maru					$20.00	19.50
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.			17.00				17.00
Port Said via Singapore	*Towa maru					14.00	13.50
Hongkong and beyond	Chicago maru					14.00	13.50
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train		17.00				17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday			15.00				
Hankow			17.00				
Ningpo			15.00				
Tomorrow							
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00				
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00					21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	$1.00					$1.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	10.00					9.50
Thursday, October 17.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	9.00	9.10				8.50
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru					$11.00	10.50
River Ports	Train & Str.	$1.00					$1.00
Friday, October 18.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			16.00				
Antung	Paot'ng	21.00					21.00
Japan ports	Simbrisk	$15.50					15.00
Saturday, October 19.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00	13.00				8.50
Manila Direct	Ecuador	14.50					14.00

*Mails only with the remark s.s. Towa Maru.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

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G. M. JACKSON
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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	27th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	24th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	6th
S.S. "NANKING"	DEC.	24th

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F. C. CHARMAN.
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EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool).

	Tons	
KITANO MARU	16,000	———
SHIDZUOKA MARU		———

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 18

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SAISHU MARU	4,000	Capt. T. Oishi,	Oct. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 17
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsurhashi,	Oct. 24

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Oct. 19
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 26
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 30

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Segawa,	Oct. 17

KOBE TO SETTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4
KAISHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 20
TANGO MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokahama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homewrd voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.				B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1547
1130	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1322	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	601	1542
1300	038	—	. .	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	339	1256
1554	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	120	1022
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	:	10.
620	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	1953	1442
1209	846	—	. .	dep. Pengpu arr.	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.				B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2309	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2130	. .	198	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1032	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1905	a. Tsochuang d.

810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.	930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000
702	1302	1952	a. Tsochuang d.	532	1125	1858	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Vice-Presidential Election Center Of Battle Royal

Feng Kuo chang Playing Skillful Game To Keep Himself In Office

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 9.—The last few days have seen a very pretty comedy enacted in Peking. The motive of the comedy has been election of a vice-president, and its climax came today in the proceedings in the House of Representatives, when the Electoral College met to conduct a vice-presidential election, and finally had to disperse, nothing done, on account of lack of a quorum.

Ever since the presidential election there has been a battle raging round the vice-presidency. There are at least three parties to the fight, one of which parties may be described, by an Irishism, as a non-combatant. To take this party first. Briefly it is the party which supports the continuance in office of General Feng Kuo-chang, and all it has to do is to sit tight and see that nobody else is elected. Its business is to promote quarrels between the other parties and so prevent the possibility of a quorum at the sessions of the Electoral College, so that General Feng still remains in office.

It is contended, and those who ought to know tell me that the contention is legal, that as General Feng was elected to the vice-presidency only two years ago, and as the vice-presidential term is five years, General Feng's term of office does not legally expire until three years hence, so that what those who support him have to see to is that there shall be no rival installed with whom it might be necessary to try conclusions. They hope by postponing the settlement of the vice-presidential issue until an understanding has been reached with the south, to secure General Feng's re-election. It must be admitted that so far they have played their cards well, so well indeed that General Feng's own hand is supposed to have played them; and the conclusion is being reached here that although General Tuan appears to be a strong man, doing spectacular things like going off to Tientsin and having to be coaxed back, he is all the time imitating the Russian gentleman who was recently here, pretending to lift weights of 1,600 lb which on examination proved to be only about 200; and that, however "strong" he may be, he is no match for General Feng, who has all arts of finesse at his disposal and is sure of winning in the end.

Besides General Feng's party, if it may be called such, there are two parties, the Anfu Club and the rest. The Anfu Club has all along supported the claims of General Tsao K'un, Tuchun of Chihli. The rest are divided, except that they do not want General Tsao K'un. In reality, they do not want anybody until an understanding has been reached with the south. Their view is that the wisest plan would be to postpone the election until a settlement with the south has been reached, when it would be possible to fall in with southern views as to the filling of the office. There are also some members of the Anfu Club who, though voting with their party, frankly think that a postponement would be wise. The Anfu Club favors postponement too for quite different reasons. Though it has all along supported General Tsao K'un, a Peiyang party man, it has never been strong enough to guarantee his election. Overtures have been made to the smaller parties but without effect. The smaller parties consist of Hunan, Fukien, Chekiang and Shantung men. It is said that these men are mostly of a less dependent financial standing than the rest of the members, and that they are not susceptible to ordinary inducements. The Anfu party has favored postponement until such time as it could make sure of electing its man. The long delay has proved very weakening, and there are very distinct signs that a split is coming in the Anfu Club. There is an increasing number of its members that realises the necessity for some recognition of the fact that an understanding with the south is sure to be reached sooner or later, and therefore if a vice-president is elected at all he should be not a militarist, whose very election would simply prove an additional barrier in the way of an understanding, but a man whose outlook is towards a peaceful settlement.

These various tendencies were recognisable in the session today. The founder of the Anfu Club, Mr. Wang Yi-tang, was in considerable evidence, going about from one part of the House to another, having a very gracious word with one member of the Club after another and being very affable indeed all round. But he was obviously anxious. He did not know whether half his supporters might not be led astray by some enemy suggestion.

The Chiaotung Group, which stands by Mr. Liang Shih-yi, and favors a peace policy was practically all absent, except Mr. Liang himself who presided over the session, with imperturbable gravity, though he must have seen the comedy side of the thing all the time. When it was found that there was no quorum, a very innocent member caused a great deal of laughter by suggesting that the officers of the House should telephone to the Zoological Gardens, on the very opposite side of the city, for missing members, so as to make up a quorum. But the innocent was not as innocent as he looked. He did not want to add elephants and zebras and snakes and things of that kind to the voting strength of any of the parties, but he explained that he had received an invitation for tiffin at the restaurant at the Zoological Gardens, but as the work of the Electoral College was very important he had declined it; he understood, however, that some members had accepted, and that was the reason for their absence; why not telephone them? This caused immense amusement, for it seems that every member of both Houses had been invited to tiffin by Mr. Chow Tze-ch'i, Mr. Liang Shih-yi's strongest supporter, and whilst Mr. Liang was presiding in the House to see that nothing untoward happened there, his lieutenant was entertaining as many of the members as would accept the invitation, thus making a quorum impossible. And so, a quorum being impossible either at the first sitting in the morning or at the adjourned session in the afternoon, an informal meeting was held when it was decided to convene a session of the Electoral College for the 16th instant, when an election may, but is not likely to, take place.

48 Years In U. S. Service, He Buys Liberty Bonds

Mr. Wong Soong-dong, compradore of U. S. Consulate

The oldest employe of the United States Government in the Far East and probably one of the oldest in the entire service, Mr. Wong Soong-dong, for 48 years compradore at the American Consulate-General here, was among the purchasers of Liberty Bonds Friday.

Mr. Wong has been in the service of the American Government since early in 1870 and has the rare record of not having missed a single working day through sickness.

"I guess that I am an American citizen by this time and I certainly feel that I must buy at least four fifty-dollar bonds," he told the committeeman.

"I wish that I could buy $20,000 worth," he added.

Mr. Wong is a great booster for the United States and has urged several of his Chinese friends to buy Liberty Bonds. He has commendatory letters from ten of the 15 Consuls-General with whom he has worked and also has a solid eagle given him by General U. S. Grant in 1879.

He admires Grant and follows the Roosveltian idea of a family. Mr. Wong has seven sons, eight grandsons and two great-grandsons. Two of the sons are graduates of St. John's University. One, Mr. Homer Wong, is Deputy Director General of Posts at Peking and another, Mr. Yates Wong, former interpreter at the U. S. Consulate-General, is now with the Canton-Hankow Railway.

When Mr. Wong graduated from school in 1870 he entered the service of the Consulate as shroff and later became compradore. He is nearly 66 years old and looks 35. He says he has one ambition.

He wants to see the United States.

Grey Outlines Organisation For League Of Nations

Strong Espousal Of New World Plan Unanimously Approved By British Opinion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—The greatest interest was aroused in today's meeting at Westminster on the occasion of the first public appearance by Viscount Grey since he relinquished the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of supporting President Wilson's policy for a League of Nations.

The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes a member of the War Cabinet who presided over the crowded and distinguished gathering, speaking as the repesentative of British Labor, said that Prussian militarism having decided to submit the destinies of mankind to the arbitrament of a physical contest the war must proceed to its inevitable right conclusion. That was not Jingoism. We did not wish to crush the German people. We were warring against the system which debased the German nation. The League of Nations was our main war aim, and if the war ended without it, democracy was lost.

Viscount Grey opened by describing President Wilson's speech on September 27 as a remarkable appeal to the Allies to declare that they were agreed on the President's interpretation of the issues of the war and the means by which a settlement could be reached. The object of the meeting was to make it clear that we all agreed with President Wilson's statement.

Must Avoid Disunion

He anticipated that the Premier, on behalf of the country, would furnish an authoritative answer. President Wilson asked for unity of purpose of the Allies. He did not doubt that it would be forthcoming.

Referring to the present military situation President Wilson declared that peace was within sight but not yet within reach. The moral of that was the casting of all controversial issues and unitedly supporting the Government, thus denying Germany any of the grounds she desired for a stalemate because disunion among the Allies at the present time could only prolong the war.

Viscount Grey described President Wilson's reply to the German overtures as both firm and wise. We all approved President Wilson's declaration with regard to the terms of peace. If Germany accepted them sincerely that would be an advance, but we all wanted to know where really is the seat of power in Germany as Cancellors had crossed the stage like transient and embarrassed phantoms recently. Moreover we had got to remember that the peace resolution passed by the Reichstag in July was quickly forgotten because the German military situation was made better by the treaties signed at Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest and there was open scouting and derading of the Reichstag resolution as something which had served its purpose.

Two Criticisms Of League

Viscount Grey said that two kinds of criticisms had been made with regard to the League of Nations. Some people supported the League in order to maintain the supremacy of a particular group of nations and others because the project might be used as a substitute for a successful termination of the war. Viscount Grey, on behalf of the two League of Nations Societies, disclaimed both. The League cannot be a substitute for victory but must arise from victory. The League of Nations must be formed at the peace conference.

Public opinion was ripening and the Government was working upon the scheme in order to be prepared when peace arrived. The whole world after the war will be convinced that a repetition of the world war will be a crime and disaster to be avoided at all costs. This conviction will provide the motive power needed to make the League workable. At present soldiers were the most determined with regard to there being no further wars and they would insist after the war upon setting up machinery for a League of Nations.

Viscount Grey supported President Wilson's proposition that there should be no economic boycott within the League. This permitted each state to settle its own fiscal question for itself. Although, having decided upon it, the system must be applied equally to all the members of the League. He advocated preserving the existing machinery with regard to economic boycott for future contingencies, but this weapon should not be used before some covenant of the League had been spoken.

Germany Must Disarm

With regard to disarmament, Viscount Grey outlined how before the war Germany, year after year, had forced the pace uphill on armaments and the expenditure for them. It was a first condition after the war that she must lead the wake downhill. There could be no talk of disarmament until the great armer, Germany, had been disarmed. The Governments of all the members of the League should be responsible for the quantities of armaments manufactured in them even if privately manufactured for a foreign power. The question of armaments, however, at bed-rock rested on a sense of security which only the League could produce.

Continuing, Viscount Grey advocated the inclusion of Germany but barred any nation which was not sincere. Therefore every participating Government must represent a free people whole heartedly in favor of the League.

The League should provide a force acting as an international police in order to be prepared to deal with some small backward offending country.

The League moreover might help labor especially by giving a more official character to their international conferences.

It also might assist less developed countries as the Maritime Customs service is now helping China. Such assistance was not forthcoming at the present time owing to international jealousies and the fears of weaker countries needing help of ulterior desires.

Viscount Grey concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the spirit of the young men who are giving their lives for the principles of liberty and freedom and made an appeal that those remaining after the war should live up to their heroic sacrifices.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the speech.

A crowded overflow meeting was held in the neighborhood. Here Viscount Grey spoke and received a similar ovation.

Unanimously Approved

London, October 11.—Viscount Grey's pronouncement on the League of Nations is unanimously approved.

The Daily Telegraph, referring to the criticisms that the Allied Governments do not devote much thought to the League, points out that the Ministers are fully occupied with the war but the Prime Minister has declared in the strongest terms that he is a believer in the project. Earl Curzon has made a considered statement on behalf of the Government in favor of the League, while the Daily Telegraph believes that Lord Robert Cecil has declared that he will join no government opposed to the realisation of this ideal, and there have been many utterances by ministers and political leaders to the same effect.

The Daily Mail remarks that Viscount Grey did well to emphasise that the League is not a substitute for victory. It says that the present great Alliance is the germ of the League, and there is no reason why the Allies should not devise machinery against malefactors.

The Daily News remarks that Viscount Grey voiced the unhesitating endorsement of every element of sober opinion in this country of President Wilson's historic definitions of the purposes of the war and the conditions of peace.

The Times says that no public man not in office could have spoken more authoritatively or with a better right to interpret national thought and feeling than Viscount Grey. His speech "raised the League of Nations" ideal to the level on which it is essential it should be kept; "with his treatment of the fiscal issue and disarmament we fully agree." Viscount Grey made clear that Germany must give convincing proof that the doctrine of force has been exercised before she is admitted to the League and the temper of the audience showed that there must be no weakness on this point.

LAST GERMAN SOLDIER QUITS BULGAR CAPITAL

Allied Officers Meet With Bulgarian Minister On Control Of Communications

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 12, 10 p.m.—A message from Amsterdam states that a telegram from Sofia announces that a meeting took place on Thursday at the Ministry of Ways and Communications at which the Director of Communications and Telegraphs, General Lukoff, Colonel Drussot, of the French army, and two British officers were present. The questions discussed at the conference concerned the railways and communications, telegraphs and telephones in Bulgaria. The occupation of all important strategic points was also considered.

Jgetchef, on the old Bulgarian frontier, was occupied by the Entente troops on Monday last and Kustendil on Tuesday. The 4th, 8th and 10th divisions are the only forces which Bulgaria will be permitted to maintain on a military footing.

A message from Geneva says that the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten states that the last German soldier quitted Sofia on Tuesday at the same time as the staff of the German Legation.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 12.—It transpires that Germany on September 23 offered Bulgaria the entire Dobrudja as a last desperate effort to prevent her defection. The Bulgarian Government officially explains that the offer could not have saved the hopeless situation on the Macedonian front.

London, October 11.—Press Bureau. The King has sent the following message to General Milne, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Macedonia:

"I congratulate you and all ranks on the brilliant success, in concert with our Allies, which has resulted in the surrender of the Bulgarian army. I fully realise the hardships of the unfavorable climate, which have rendered the service of the troops especially arduous and therefore more praiseworthy."

BERLIN CROWDS CHEER BULGARIA FOR QUITTING

Episode At Legation Shows German People's Ardent Desire For Peace

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 12, 10 p.m.—A message from Geneva reports the following fact, which depicts the state of mind of the inhabitants of Berlin:

When the news was received that Bulgaria had concluded an armistice with the Entente Powers a big crowd marched in the direction of the Bulgarian Legation. All possible measures were taken by the police for the protection of the building but, on their arrival before the Legation, the crowd, instead of hooting Bulgaria, cheered her.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA CELEBRATED AT HOME

Wilson Leads Great Parade At Home, Issues Appeal For Liberty Bonds

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, October 12.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Throughout the nation Liberty Day was observed as a holiday in commemoration of the discovery of America. The day was devoted to a nationwide response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. There were patriotic manifestations everywhere, indication that all sections of the country are united for the nation to carry on to victory. President Wilson participated in a great parade here.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 10.—President Wilson, in a statement on the Fourth Liberty Loan, says that recent events have enhanced, not lessened the importance of the Loan, which he hopes will be greatly over-subscribed. "A single day of relaxation of our effort will be tragically damaging to ourselves and the rest of the world. The time is critical and the response must be complete."

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Friday, October 18, 1918

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The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

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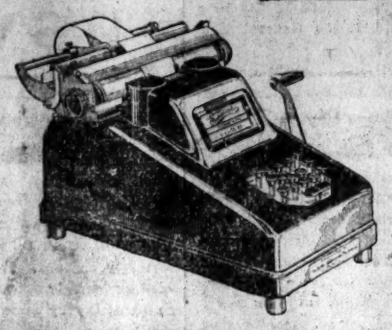

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